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# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY



NEW YEAR NUMBER



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December 29,

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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## Next Week's Issue

Dated January 5th, 1911

### WINTER RESORT NUMBER

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IN-PASSING—Clever bit of fiction, with a fresh love interest and a tinge of adventure, by Crittenden Marriott, author of "The Kidnapped Santa Claus," etc.

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A BUSINESS MAN AS UNCLE SAM'S BANKER—How Secretary MacVeagh is revolutionizing the Treasury Department, by Arthur Wallace Dunn.

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As the New House of Representatives at Washington, the largest legislative chamber in the world, will be the smallest if the plans, the elevation of which appears in this picture, go

Representatives May Look through. It is proposed to build this chamber within the old 012. There will be benches, such as are used in the English House of Commons, instead of the present individual chairs.



Hon. George H. Utter.  
Publisher of the Westerly (R. I.) Daily Sun.  
Photograph by Chickering.



Gilbert M. Hitchcock.  
Editor Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.—Copyright by Harris & Ewing.



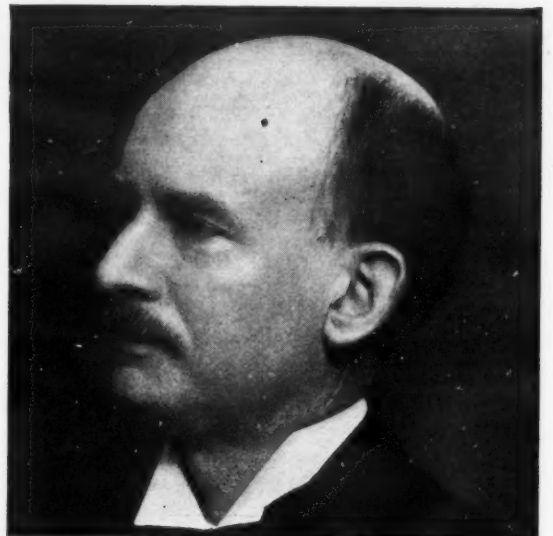
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Of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) News Press.



E. S. Underhill.  
From the Evening Leader, Corning, N. Y.



Hon. James M. Cox.  
Proprietor of the Ohio News League.



Henry George, Jr.  
Newspaper correspondent and author, of New York City.



Asher C. Hinds.  
Formerly editorial writer on the Portland Advertiser and later of the Portland Press.—Harris & Ewing.



Hon. Victor L. Berger.  
Editor of the Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Stein.

### Noted Editors Recently Elected to the House of Representatives.

The Newspaper Men Who Will Prove a Significant Factor in the Next Congress.



CXI.

### The South

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY



"In God We Trust."

CXI.

Thursday, December 29, 1910

No. 2886

### The South as a Conservative Force.

IN THE Democratic House which meets in December, 1911, the Southern members will be in the majority in their party, they will be dominant in all its caucuses, and, under the rule of seniority which has prevailed during the sway of Republicans and Democrats, Southern men will head most of the important committees. Some Northern papers, Democratic as well as Republican, think they see a menace to conservatism in this swing of the popular branch of Congress over to control by the Southern element of the membership. They imagine it will mean a drop into radicalism and extremism of all sorts, and that it will be a disturbing force in the politics of the country. They think it will defeat that rest from harmful legislation which business men, Democrats and Republicans, ardently desire. LESLIE'S WEEKLY believes that these prophets of disaster are astray in their prognostications.

Some of the ablest and sanest men who served in Congress in the old days were from the South. Except on the slavery question in the shape which it assumed after the enactment of the Douglas measure of 1854 repealing the Missouri Compromise, these Southern members were usually on the conservative side of every large issue which had a conservative and a radical phase. The names of Calhoun and Hammond of South Carolina, Mason and Hunter of Virginia, Clay and Crittenden of Kentucky, Mangum and Clingman of North Carolina, Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, Yulee of Florida, Davis and Foote of Mississippi, King of Alabama, Bell and Johnson of Tennessee, Benjamin of Louisiana and Houston of Texas, who were among the South's representatives in Congress in the days before the Civil War, read like a roll-call of the nation's ablest and worthiest sons. And in the days since the war, the South, in the membership roster of Congress—with such men as Hampton and Butler of South Carolina, Hill and Gordon of Georgia, Reagan of Texas, Lamar of Mississippi, Garland of Arkansas, Carlisle of Kentucky, McEnery of Louisiana, Daniel of Virginia, Clay of Georgia, Vance of North Carolina, Harris of Tennessee, Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Tucker of Virginia, Call of Florida, to mention only a few of those who are no longer here—measured well up to the national level of their day in statesmanship, and perhaps a little above that level. In the coming Congress the South will have some strong men—Culberson and Bailey of Texas, Rayner of Maryland, Martin of Virginia, Overman of North Carolina, Williams of Mississippi, Foster of Louisiana, Bankhead of Alabama and Clarke of Arkansas—to name only a few of those who are best known to the country.

Do any of the critics of the South remember the Lamar incident of a third of a century ago in relation to the silver issue? The Mississippi Legislature instructed that State's Senators and requested its Representatives in Congress to vote for the Bland free-silver bill. Lamar refused to be bound by these instructions and spoke and voted against the bill. Other Southern members of Congress also opposed the bill. They voted against it even after the vicious free-coinage feature had been stricken out and it was changed into a limited-coinage measure. That was the bill which was vetoed by President Hayes on February 28th, 1878, and which was passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote. The exact vote was 196 (seventy-seven Republicans and 119 Democrats) to seventy-three (fifty-one Republicans and twenty-two Democrats) in the House, and forty-six (twenty Republicans, twenty-five Democrats and one independent) to nineteen (ten Republicans and nine Democrats) in the Senate. Bayard of Delaware, Whyte of Maryland and Lamar of Mississippi were among the Southern Democrats who stood by President Hayes in his endeavor to kill the Bland silver bill. Jefferson Davis, while saying that a Senator ought to be bound by the instruction of his State, declared that Lamar's position on silver was right.

Bryan and Bryanism were never popular in the South. The West was responsible for Bryan. Party regularity made the Southern States accept Bryan in 1896, but many of its leading papers and public men opposed his nomination in 1900 and in 1908, and a strong movement was started in the South in the latter year in favor of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, a conservative Democrat. The new conservative Democratic chieftains, especially John A. Dix and Judson Harmon, are hailed by the South as an evidence that their party is abandoning its recent radicalism and wildcatism and is swinging back to its old safe and sane position in politics.

The South of 1910 has a vast and diversified indus-

trial system, whose preservation is largely dependent upon the maintenance of adequate protective duties. It has iron and coal mines and has forests of some of the best lumber to be found in the United States. Its lumber, woolen and cotton mills are rapidly increasing. In the special session of Congress of 1909 many Southern Democrats stood beside Messrs. Payne and Aldrich in supporting the Payne tariff act. Conservatism and political poise have many staunch exponents in the Southern States in 1910.

### The Duty of the Minority.

THE INQUIRING eyes of the people are turning toward Governor-elect Dix, of New York, more than toward any other Democratic Governor-elect. A successful business man who did not seek the nomination, but shrunk from it, Mr. Dix has emerged from the seclusion of an honorable private life and has been meeting and greeting politicians, business men, financiers and all who sought to consult with him. With unusual freedom he has invited counsel, promising to listen to all and then to act according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Untried in public life, with little knowledge of politics, a man whose success has been achieved solely in business affairs, Mr. Dix has before him, as Governor of the greatest State in the Union, a task involving the profoundest responsibility. That he appreciates this fact is shown by every recorded utterance he has made since his election. Grover Cleveland's experience showed how difficult is the task of a Democratic Governor of New York. After the prolonged retirement of his party from power in this State, Mr. Dix's work is still more formidable. The full responsibility of the State administration rests upon the Democratic party. It has not only the Governor and all the elective State officers, but also both branches of the Legislature. How will it use this power?

We know by experience how some of the Democratic leaders, eager in pursuit of patronage and power, will undertake to use it. Just so far as it is used in behalf of the people, the minority in the Legislature of this State, will have no right to complain; but if an attempt be made to use it for personal gain or purely for political power, then the duty of the Governor will become at once apparent. If such an emergency should arise, the obligation of the minority will be clear. Its duty will be to support the Governor if he seeks to fulfill his pledges fearlessly. Its duty will be to disregard all immediate political and personal differences and stand by the Governor as long as he stands by the people. Such an exigency may not arise. And it may.

### Surprising Growth of Socialists' Vote.

ONE OF the surprises in the congressional and State elections of 1910 was the growth in the Socialist vote. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, received 87,000 votes in 1900, 402,000 in 1904 and 420,000 in 1908. But the aggregate vote for Socialist candidates for Congress in 1910, or for State officers in the States in which that party did not put up congressional tickets, passed the 700,000 mark. Here and there they elected members of Legislatures. In the fifth district of Wisconsin they chose a member of Congress, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee. He is the first man to go to Congress on the Socialist ticket. Milwaukee elected a Socialist mayor and board of aldermen last spring. It is the first of the large cities of the country to come under the sway of that party.

In several States—New York, Connecticut, California and a few others—the Socialist candidates for State officers received twice as many votes as were cast there in 1908 for Debs. In many of the States they led the Prohibitionists in the recent election and became the real "third" party. Talk of Tammany's control of the Democracy had an influence in increasing the Socialist vote in New York, while the talk about high prices of necessities swelled the vote of that party in other States. In the case of the Socialists, as of other minor parties, however, larger votes have been cast in off years than in presidential campaigns. When contests for President are on, the citizen dislikes to vote "in the air" and sides with one or the other of the big parties, so as to make his ballot "count." Nevertheless, whatever may be the cause

or the causes of their growth, the Socialists have attained a voting strength with which the great parties in 1912 will have to reckon.

### The Plain Truth.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is progressive, but not a muck-raker.

EVEN the wildest partisan, if an office-holder, is the strongest kind of a civil-service reformer when a change of administration threatens to jeopardize his position. It is a well-known fact that every decisive party defeat brings upon the Civil Service Commission a flood of applications from officials in the non-competitive classes, asking to be put in the classified list, as this gives them greater protection. This has been strikingly brought out by the recent experience of the New York State Commission, and the position taken by Commissioner Brown is the only correct one and deserving of the highest praise. "This commission," he says, "is not going to be used as a political engine by anybody. The commissioners decline to place exempt positions in the competitive class when heads of departments are going out of office." In New York State, at least, this perversion of civil-service reform has thus happily been prevented by the firm stand taken by Commissioner Brown.

THE ABSURDITY of the referendum, pushed to its logical conclusion, is found in the seven-foot ballot the voters of South Dakota had to manipulate at the late election. In the larger precincts it was necessary to provide special ballot boxes the size of small trunks. The ballots, eighty-four inches long and fourteen inches wide, were filled from top to bottom with closely printed nonpareil type, one alone of the proposed laws covering two feet of space. Nor is this the limit to the burden which a referendum amendment might put upon the voter. It would be quite possible to have a ballot eight or even ten feet long, covered closely with the texts of proposed legislation, referred back to each individual citizen for approval or disapproval. The government of the United States was established as a representative democracy. A pure democracy, in which the people speak directly upon every question of public importance, would be possible only in a small territory, with a population correspondingly small. History thus far has produced no finer form of government than a truly representative democracy, and with an intelligent electorate and honest public servants we can conceive of no higher form. The improvement of our civic life will not be found in cumbersome referendum ballots seven feet long, but in a sincere effort to make our democracy truly representative through the selection of candidates and the election to public office of men who can be trusted to make laws or to administer their offices for the common good.

A BANKER calls attention to the fact that the national banking act requires that all banks shall at all times maintain the legally required reserve and that the Comptroller of the Treasury shall compel any bank that is found to be below its reserve to immediately make good such deficit. He adds that everybody knows that as a principle this law should be enforced, but if it were enforced in time of stress and panic it would result in general disaster, because few of the banks could obey the law. Accordingly, for wise and good reasons, the Comptroller at Washington permits the infraction of this law in emergencies. This is the answer to those who say that, no matter what may happen to the industries of this country and to its industrial peace and prosperity, the drastic and senseless provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law should be remorselessly applied to every offender, because the law must be enforced, no matter if it leads to disaster. Suppose we applied this sort of reasoning to the question of enforcing the constitutional amendments in the Southern States? We would be going back to the argument used by those who favored the adoption of the so-called "force bill" to compel the Southern States to recognize negro suffrage. The appeal was made by the thoughtful people of the South to the people of the North not to enforce the constitutional amendment in this matter, and it never has been enforced. Yet it is a curious fact that the demand for the strict and remorseless enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law has behind it a stronger sentiment in the South than in any other part of the country. Let the Southern people think of this.





### A Vast Army of Pilgrims on Their Way to the Most Holy Place in the Mohammedan World

A remarkable snapshot of the Mohammedan Pilgrimage passing through the city of Alexandria en route to Mecca, the Musselman's Holy Land. The camel bearing the gorgeously decorated float is carrying the Holy Carpet which is used in the ceremonies. This carpet is embroidered in gold and cost about \$100,000. This is the first time that the pilgrimage has passed through Alexandria. A new railway which is being constructed between Mecca and Damascus, however, has changed the old route via the Suez Canal. Mecca is the birthplace of Mohammed. The pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in the early ages, was subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers. The number of pilgrims a year is estimated at about 100,000. The kissing of the black stone Kaaba is the great object of the pilgrimage. During the period of the religious services, Mecca is for three or four months one of the greatest markets in the East. Only Musselmans are permitted to enter the Arabian city.—Photograph by George Ramaoni.

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"At almost ev working on the bir of the future. Th plane is birdlike, with the tail and for structure, we hollow bone of the with metal tubes, wood, but immens



# How To Learn To Fly

What the Sky Chauffeurs Say. A Remarkable Interview with the Noted Birdmen

By ARTHUR H. GLEASON

**N**EARLY all the flyers are startling in their suddenness, but few have been so startling and so sudden as John B. Moisant, Esq., of Chicago, Central America and Paris. The first time he sat in the seat of an aeroplane, he flew. Of course he landed with an abruptness that made kindling wood of his pretty machine. The second time he flew, he won the world's record for altitude with a passenger by climbing one thousand meters. The third time he flew, he won his French license as a pilot, three officials of the Aero Club of France being witness of his skill. The fourth time he flew, he carried Garros over the city of Paris and maneuvered about the Eiffel Tower. On his fifth trip, he sailed from Paris to London, over unknown territory, steering by compass and map and picking up city after city.



Moisant with His Mascot.

This cat has been the constant companion of the American aviator on his daring flights.



Moisant Rounding the Statue of Liberty.

is aimed at is no vibration, no wire, no resistance. The racer will be a bird-shaped monoplane, long, thin, with high-powered engine, with long, thin, rigid steel wings—an all-metal machine. Not only shall we get engines of 200-horse-power, but I expect to use 500-horse-power. At present, in a Bleriot



Hamilton Ready for His Dash from New York to Philadelphia.

Having volplaned into that much of glory, Moisant and his brother are busy building the perfect machine. A perfect machine is one possessing power, lightness and reliability. Moisant has invested 300,000 francs in his French factory. His brother, after a two weeks' visit to the plant, added 1,000,000 francs. Their theory is that previous constructors have built the motor to fit the machine, whereas the machine should be built about the motor. They are using a Gnome engine. They are working at the problem of high horse-power.

"Why shouldn't an aeroplane in the near future carry an engine of 500-horse-power?" asks Moisant. "If we allow two and a half pounds to the horse-power, we shall only be carrying 1,250 pounds of engine weight; and that is no impossible feat of construction. The greater the velocity, the safer the flight. Then, like a rifle bullet, you push an envelope of air in front of the nose, which carries you safely past holes in the air, where otherwise you would drop ten, twenty, fifty feet. Speed is the cure for the dangers of flying. And speed in the sky will be without the penalties of speed on land, where in your racing motor car you strike a pedestrian or skid at a sudden turn in the road or bump a tree.

"Within a few months we hope to produce a machine so true in structure that it will surpass its motor. Up to this point, the flying machines have been more imperfect than their motors. Within fourteen years, I confidently expect to see machines flying to Europe in fourteen hours. As construction grows better, there need scarcely be a limit to the speed of flight. One of the obstacles to high speed has been head resistance, the large mass of the structure thrown into the path of the wind. I believe in flat metal wings. Of course if the wings are too small, the machine won't slide; so the wings must be made extendable. Metal tubing is taking the place of the multitude of wires, where the vibration of the wire in the wind gave a flat resisting surface almost the continuous size of the total vibration. We are getting pretty close to the ideal metal. It is a mixture of aluminum and alloy of steel, giving lightness and strength. Various mixtures are now on the market, which are about correct, such as vanadium steel.

"At almost every point we are working on the bird idea for the racer of the future. The shape of a monoplane is birdlike. See it up aloft, with the tail and the wings. Then, for structure, we are imitating the hollow bone of the great racing birds with metal tubes, about as light as wood, but immensely strong. What

monoplane, we can carry up thirty or forty gallons of gasoline, at about seven pounds a gallon. Then, instead of using ordinary oil, I use castor oil for a lubricant.

"The next development in building aeroplanes will be a complete interchangeability of parts and a standardization of parts. Five hours seem to be about the limit of flight just now. Your gasoline has given out by then, and, without knowing it, you are chilled and fatigued. The continuous nervous tension of manipulating machinery and watching for trouble has tired you. In time the speed will be so high and the flight so level and sure that you will be able to rest in between bunches of trouble, just as the locomotive engineer can pull at his throttle and let her run for a while."

The Moisants claim that the aeroplane will abolish



After Winning the Statue of Liberty Prize.

Moisant is a firm believer in the aeroplane as a war machine.

war, because each nation will be able to hold up the other nations with a peril so deadly and invisible. "Why, to-day," said Moisant, Sr., "aeroplanes could safely take the contract to destroy New York City in three hours. Shoot them down with marksmen? Why, what can you do with a speck a mile and a half high, traveling eighty miles an hour?" They have no patience with the poet's thought of aerial navies grappling in the central blue, as they believe aeroplanes to be too small and too highly volatile. They believe the aeroplanes will have the immunity of sharpshooters, who do not make war on each other. They see the machine acting as a stimulus to trade, displacing obsolete carriers, but widening the reach of trade. They foresee their use as special mail carriers and for swift diplomatic work.

"With one rush the aeroplane will abolish the custom house. How could you prevent a man alighting far inland with diamonds? That effect will be first felt in Europe, where the nations are neighbors. It will be many years before the sky smugglers work the Atlantic route and perplex some future Loeb." Then the talk shifted over to the art of flying, how to be an aerial pilot and the aviation schools. The discourse began with the Moisants and Garros, the pilot of the Demoiselle, the wee machine which skims the grass tops like a swallow at twilight and turns somersaults, a mixture of a dainty butterfly and an ill-tempered, undependable wasp. Later Hamilton contributed to the discussion.

The Moisants said further: "Don't try to learn to be a pilot and a mechanic at the same time. That's where many flyers come to grief. They start flying without understanding their machine. They hear something buzzing when they're under way, know something's wrong, but don't know what to do. The first flyers have been largely men of sporting blood. I know of a hundred such in France alone. They were bicyclists in former days, then motor cyclists, and so the route lay along to flying. They have the knack for balancing and for doing the correct, instantaneous thing when the machinery misbehaves. Then they add to this the instinct for the air, the feeling at ease up aloft, a sense of security in the machine throbbing under you."

John B. Moisant, who has dared winds, heights, darkness, fog and unknown territory, still retains an aversion for land heights and will reach out for a chimney or piece of coping when he stands on the top of a building. He has no love of precipices and would not make a success in mountain climbing. But seated in the car, with



Captains of the Biplane and Dirigible.

Charles K. Hamilton and Walter Wellman

(Continued on page 706.)



# Some Curious "Records" of 1910

Speed, distance and height have not monopolized the year's activities. The new and strange figures which have been set in divorces and descendants, peaches and printing, milk, money and the mercury, to say nothing of a villain!

By WARWICK JAMES PRICE

**W**HEN a certain South Dakota town, within the first twenty-four hours of its existence last August, reported a water-works company, a newspaper and a claim for the county seat, it also offered itself all unconsciously as index to a year which has been marked by nothing so much as by its "records." It has been a twelvemonth of high prices and high flying, noted alike for the Polish immigrants that have come in and for the political "lights" that have gone out. And, apropos of immigrants, Mistress Marie Tufer, formerly of Vienna, but now of New York, has set a little record all of her own by importing twenty-one brothers. That is, she came over a year or so ago as the family "scout," so to speak, liked it here, and now has invited the rest of the family to come and live with her. Mother and father did not appear only because they died before the exodus began.

With such items as these two entered upon the balance sheets of its news; and with a ball player named Tucker pitching eighteen hitless innings in a "double-header," down at Bessemer, Ala.; and with Oscar Tamm, of St. Louis, running his automobile, with the Stars and Stripes flying from the steering gear (of course!), across the arctic circle in far northern Sweden; and with one Romain Rolland publishing an eight-volume novel ("Jean Christophe") over in Paris, and the South Dakota electors wrestling, on election day, with a ballot seven feet long—with such details as these to be recounted, it becomes obvious that 1910 has removed itself distinctly from the rut of usual happenings.

Pretty Pauline Chase, the well-known player of Barrie roles, did an unusual thing last May, for instance. She sailed from England on the fourth, reached New York on the tenth, took a prominent part that night in the Actors' Fund Fair and started home on the *Mauretania* next morning. Comparing the relative sizes and general attractiveness of the two trim little craft, this was really a more noteworthy feat than the non-stop voyage which the French submarine *Archimede* made in October, steaming from Cherbourg to the mouth of the Gironde and back (1,625 miles) in less than five days.

A month after London's favorite "Peter Pan" had taken her transoceanic jaunt, two Venetian blacksmiths, Vianello Eugenio and Zanardi Attalio, started round the world on the oddest of all tours. They have undertaken to push a barrel with them—an ingenious contrivance divided into two compartments, one fitted with a swivel seat and the other with a bed—and they have wagered \$10,000 they can make the trip in twelve years, which allows them something like seventeen miles a day for speed. But one wonders if blacksmithy in Venice, of all places under the canopy, is so lucrative as to mean capitals of \$5,000 or more to each of the fraternity.

After this a "Dancing Marathon" pales in interest, though perhaps it's worth the mention that six San Francisco couples broke this particular record in March, by waltzing unceasingly fourteen hours and forty-one minutes.

As to years, 1910 has this to tell. A Hazleton (Pa.) silver wedding anniversary saw the guests served with peaches put up by the blushing bride the week before she had gone to the altar—and the guests didn't object, either. At Ormonts, Switzerland, the board at a village festival has been graced by a cheese made in 1785, hard as stone and served with a saw, but, nonetheless, "most excellent," as the local paper averred. Thirdly, Mrs. Amy Winship, of Racine, Wis., has entered the Ohio State University, at Columbus. The peculiar feature of this bit of news is that the Freshman has passed her eightieth birthday, now electing philosophy, psychology and literature as the studies best suited to supplement the work she has been doing at a summer school near home.

It was a pathetic sort of record which George Hawkins, an inmate of the Winchester (England) workhouse, established last spring. For the eleven years of his enforced residence there, though of perfectly normal mind and with no impediment in his speech, he had spoken never a word; when spoken to, he would merely smile an answer and obey orders. "I want my clothes," he suddenly said—the inference being that he wished to leave for good and all. Refused the request, he sickened and died, adding two other words not long before he breathed his last. "I want—" he began; but the sentence was never completed.

If there is the suggestion of "freak" in this little tragedy, so there is, too, in such announcements as that Baltimore building inspectors have been asked to pass upon an application for a building, two inches wide, to be erected on the corner of Baltimore and Light streets; that the Venice Park Trolley Company has begun business, near Atlantic City, over a line just eight blocks long, and that James Cummings, of Custer, Mich., after thirty-two years of patient and

uncomplaining waiting, has at last received from the Federal Treasury Department a medal for his bravery in assisting in the saving of forty-four lives, during a November storm on Lake Michigan in 1878.

If a paternal government was, in this case, a very dilatory "Lady Bountiful," it had company in its snail-like progress. There was the Democratic convention, in the fifth North Carolina district, which took 438 ballots before it could make up its composite mind that Major Charles Manly, of Guilford, was the proper one to nominate for the lower house of Congress. Then there was that Cornell professor who made a standard-size cigar last him eighty-five minutes in the smoking—a feat promptly outdone by Harry McKeddon, a Washington telegraph operator, who kept his alight nine and a half minutes longer—and he, in turn, then forced to yield precedence in this most economical of all contests to C. A. Butler, an insurance agent of Ardmore, Pa., who has certificates to show the skeptical that his five-center never went out during a smoke (?) which covered one hour forty-eight minutes fifteen seconds. The tobacco trade is not behind the movements these stunts may inaugurate.

At the other end of the scale of time is Miss Rose Fritz, the world's champion "typist" (her own word!). Last January, feeling fit for work, she wrote from a page copy in a book on "Citizenship," averaging 144 words to the minute; then she hammered out 136 a minute, answering fourteen questions at the same

## The New Scholar.

THE Year at last has finished up  
His term at school, and so  
With his diploma and his books  
Is now prepared to go.  
A dozen classes he has passed  
With praise and honors high,  
And to the music of the chimes  
He bids us all good-bye.

Behold! another scholar comes  
In haste to take his place,  
With slate and pencil in his hand,  
And smiles upon his face.  
He wants to learn the way to make  
The early buds appear,  
And how to sow, and how to reap—  
He is the glad New Year.

MINNA IRVING.

time, and, just for good measure, then wrote at dictation and blindfolded 129 words a minute. She should be employed by the London publishing house of Alston Rivers. One Saturday morning they received the manuscript (in French) of a book on the Congo reform, with certain hurry-up orders concerning it. It was translated, set to types, electrotyped, printed (5,000 copies), bound and distributed ready for sale by the following Thursday evening.

The "harmless, necessary cow" claims place in such a chronicle as this. First came a three-year-old Holstein, owned by Dairyman La Munion, of Madison County, New York, which (or should it be "who"?), for a week in April averaged more than eighty pounds of milk a day. Then Missouri claimed first place with "Josephine," who earned \$2,400 for her owner (a "soul-less" corporation, by the way, being the State University); for her 16,745 pounds of milk was worth half that sum, at eight cents a quart, and her calf sold for the other half. But Illinois pressed beyond even this and captured the prize, for A. O. Anten's "Jacoba Irene" gave up 17,253 pounds of milk (something over 8,000 quarts), from which 1,000 pounds of butter were made. Any one who has been buying good butter can figure out that Mr. Anten ought soon to be paying off that mortgage.

Probably the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company does not keep Jacobas or Josephines, but it seems to have the money, nevertheless; for in March it drew a tidy check for \$7,739,125, to pay for certain shares in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company which it had just acquired. A fortnight later, however, the new United States treasurer, Lee McClung, gave a receipt to his outgoing predecessor, Mr. Treat, for something which makes even this look small. He acknowledged taking in charge government money to the amount of \$1,260,134,946.86¢, the fractional cent being connected with bonds and securities held by the treasury. After this, who shall say that customs dues charged incoming tourists at our big ports don't

pay? On October 11th Mrs. "Willie K." Vanderbilt, arriving on the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, surrendered \$11,000 in duties, mostly on Parisian "confections."

Frank Hosier, of the "Keystone Party," in the sixth Pennsylvania congressional district, set the reverse record the very day after this transaction on the Hoboken docks, filing an expense account, under affidavit, that he had spent exactly one cent during his campaign. He did not say what he spent it for.

Mere speed has, as ever, played a big part in all this record making, and with the grizzled septuagenarian pedestrian, Weston, covering the 3,483 miles from ocean to ocean in seventy-seven walking days (he received the handshake of Mayor Gaynor and the cheers of a good twenty thousand spectators on the second of May), some mention of the way things have been "going some" is in order.

The steamship *St. Louis*, American line, started the ball a-rolling when the year was only a fortnight old, by docking at New York, unloading two thousand tons of cargo, besides the mail, loading again (there were 3,280 bags of mail to go aboard) and clearing, all within twenty-four hours. In April the Cunarder *Lusitania* reeled off 654 miles in one day's run, and, when former Vice-President Fairbanks was coming home, his stanch ship, the *Mauretania*, made the trip in four days fifteen hours and twenty-three minutes. Possibly the gentleman was in a hurry to explain in person some of those Italian adventures.

Then, that the navy might have something to show alongside of such doings by the merchant marine, the torpedo boat destroyer *Paulding*, burning oil as well as time, made a trial trip off Rockland, Me., attaining 32.8 knots an hour—a speed unequaled by any other naval craft afloat.

On "terra cotta" (as Mrs. Malaprop would surely have put it), a Michigan Central train thought it did first rate in getting over the 112 miles between St. Thomas and Windsor, on the Canadian Southern division, in ninety-two minutes; but this looked slow to Barney Oldfield, so he went down to Daytona and drove his 200-horse-power Benz car a straightaway mile in twenty-eight and one-fifth seconds, which figures out to something better than 131 miles to the hour. After which the fastest coaching seems stationary, though the New York whip, Paul Sorg, turned a nice little trick only a few days after the Florida happening, by tooling his coach, "All Sport," down to Atlantic City in exactly fourteen hours and a quarter. That means 186 miles of road, with the Staten Island hills thrown in, and one should deduct the eighty minutes spent in making the sixteen changes of horses.

Herman Brown, Esq., of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, in one well-employed day offered himself to exactly twenty-three fair co-eds at that institution of learning, and every last one of them refused him. It's a "record," all right; but two comments suggest themselves. First, why in the world did the young man choose the number twenty-three? Secondly, as there are 365 days in a normal twelvemonth, it will be possible for him, at the rate he has now established, to make 8,395 proposals before the calendar again brings round his bad day; and, with any kind of luck, one out of that number should say, "Yes."

The captain of the *Oceana*, from New York to Bermuda, had a quite different view of the matrimonial market offered him, for his cabin list showed fifty-two couples of newly-weds. That was on the tenth of February, so Mr. and Mrs. O. T. M. Unger, of New York, could not have been of the party, as they were wedded on the eighteenth; but they set a record at that ceremony. Unger, an acrobat, was granted a divorce at three p. m. on the day in question. At three-five, via taxicab, he was taking out a license for No. 2 at the city hall and Alderman White had been summoned. Malenie Brigel, the bride-to-be, was already there. White arrived at three-nine, and at three-twelve the marriage had been performed. Unger says the proper motto for any acrobat is, "Celerity and Accuracy." He ought to know.

As to divorces, the usual ugly story has been told times over. In April the Bibb County Court, sitting at Macon, Ga., granted thirty-six in two hours (not four minutes per case!), in one instance approving the husband's appeal on the ground that his wife had been drinking all his whiskey. Sterling, Ill., however, beat that complaint, in November, when James Conkling asked for release from the marital bond because Mrs. Conkling refused to keep up with the styles. Not only had she tabooed peach-basket hats and hobble skirts, but she had even gone two whole years without buying a new gown of any sort.

Just over the State line, in Indiana, they take marriage differently; at least, the Parkers do. Mrs. Everett, of that name (of Richmond), wedded when thirteen, and her daughter, now Mrs. Charles Lane, of Indianapolis, at fifteen; so when a small son arrived in the latter household last March, Mrs. Parker

(Continued on page 709.)

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# The Story of the Pinchot Roosevelt Break

Differences Which Led to the Former Chief Forester's Present Isolation.

By ROBERT D. HEINL

WASHINGTON, December 24th, 1910.  
**T**HE BREACH between Gifford Pinchot and Colonel Roosevelt is amusing Washington. Mr. Roosevelt began to smile when he heard the rumor that Gifford Pinchot had made Roosevelt what he is. There was merriment when the report trickled down that Mr. Pinchot had set his own presidential bee to buzzing.

The main interest centers in the break between the ex-President and the ex-chief forester. By far the best story—and we believe it is told here for the first time—is that of a quarrel the two had en route to Atlanta, the ninth of October. The happenings that memorable day began with the appearance in the crowd, at Rome, Ga., of Gifford Pinchot. He clambered aboard the Roosevelt train, but his step was heavy and his brow clouded. Mr. Pinchot went directly to Colonel Roosevelt's part of the train. He hardly paused to chat with the newspaper men. As they tell the story, a few minutes later, in the presence of Mr. Roosevelt, he showed himself to be in a state of indignation. It was not noticed that he fell upon the colonel's shoulders. Far from it! Mr. Pinchot, without circuitous conversation, went after his former friend. He upbraided the colonel, first of all, for refusing to espouse the "uplift" ideas of the deposed forester. Then there was a splutter because Mr. Roosevelt had declared at Saratoga that "Mr. Taft is an able, upright and distinguished President." Finally, as it is reported, he attempted to call the leader to time because the New York State platform contained no national conservation plank. Mr. Pinchot, according to the reports, wound up by declaring that the colonel had deserted "the cause."

This was too much for Colonel Roosevelt, and before those present realized what was going on the storm broke. What the ex-President told Mr. Pinchot is not a matter of record. It is said it would have to be embalmed in asbestos. No furniture was broken—in fact, the car decorations were not hurt; but for three hours the temperature was dangerously near the kindling point. About that time the train arrived at Atlanta. That was where Mr. Pinchot got off!

When Colonel Roosevelt went to Des Moines to address the Iowa Editorial Association, a month later,

he was greeted by an editorial in a paper in that section. It said that he had gone back on the progressives. The article gave the idea that Mr. Roosevelt was an insurgent in the West and a regular in the East, that his attitude toward the tariff was wholly illogical, and his willingness to support Senator Lodge inconsistent with his support of Senator Beveridge. Mr. Roosevelt found that the story had been sent out by a news association which has made itself conspicuous by backing Mr. Pinchot. When Mr. Roosevelt got to Ohio, he made known to former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield the high estimation in which he held Mr. Pinchot. It was done with the natural vehemence and picturesqueness at the command of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Garfield, Mr. Pinchot's right bower, became alarmed and lost no time getting into communication with the erstwhile forester. As soon as Gifford heard that he was "in bad" with the colonel, he rushed to Oyster Bay; but Mr. Roosevelt's subsequent references to Mr. Pinchot made it quite evident that the harmony conference was not a magnificent success. It was the last time the two men met.

Then came the final chapter, which the Washingtonians found so amusing and an incident which brought the fact of a break between the men to public notice. Colonel Roosevelt came to the capital to address the National Geographic Society. It was his first visit to the city since leaving the White House. Naturally there was a great rallying of his friends. But one face was lacking. Gifford Pinchot could not be found. Washington is the home of Mr. Pinchot, and an investigation was started to see why he was not around with the glad hand. It was ascertained that he was "out of the city." Mr. Taft was in Panama, and Mrs. Taft in New York. Nevertheless, Colonel Roosevelt, who is always a gentleman, courteously left his card at the White House for the latter. A day later his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, held an informal reception for the friends of her father.

Among those invited to attend Mrs. Nicholas Longworth's reception in Washington was Secretary Ballinger. In view of the numerous yellow journal and muck-raking magazine reports of the relations of these men, many held their breaths when the Secre-

tary was about to meet Mr. Roosevelt. Far from being displeased, the colonel went forward to greet Mr. Ballinger. He was accorded the heartiest sort of welcome. The story of that meeting got back to the Pinchot camp with bells on. Mr. Pinchot, who returned to Washington about the time Mr. Roosevelt left, is said to have expressed himself when he heard of the reception his avowed enemy had received. Almost immediately reports began to filter about that Mr. Roosevelt owed the entire success of his administration to Gifford Pinchot, and that it was, in fact, Mr. Pinchot, who "made Roosevelt." This was closely followed by a rumor that Mr. Roosevelt feared Mr. Pinchot as a dangerous rival in 1912, and that that was the reason he refused to espouse the cause of the former chief forester! This was not the first time Washington had heard of Pinchot's presidential ambitions.

It will be remembered that Gifford Pinchot galloped abroad to tell Mr. Roosevelt his side of the Ballinger-Pinchot row. When he had gotten no farther than Copenhagen, the first murmurs reached the capital that the forester aspired to the executive chair. Mr. Pinchot gave Colonel Roosevelt his version of the trouble with Mr. Taft when he saw the ex-President in Italy. Then Mr. Pinchot rushed back to New York to occupy a front seat in the Roosevelt homecoming. In the meantime Senator Root caught up with Colonel Roosevelt in London. He told the latter the administration's side of the case. It was an entirely different story. The best authorities say that when Senator Root heard the Pinchot version he became vexed. Now, Mr. Root doesn't show his feelings often, but it is reported that on this occasion his expressions were anything but angelic. There is also a well-formed opinion that when Mr. Roosevelt heard what Senator Root had to say, the former took an entirely different view of the matter. When Colonel Roosevelt addressed the Conservation Congress, at St. Paul, instead of denouncing the Taft view of conservation, as was fondly expected by the opposition, he roundly indorsed what President Taft had to say. This incident is now told with a relish by those who anticipated trouble. They say that more will be forthcoming. The general opinion is that the comedy is booked for a long run.



# People Talked About

**I**T SEEMS to be the fashion around election day to "get at" a candidate, whether or not there is ground for suspicion against him. The canard has long been a recognized instrument of political warfare. Hurling a day or so before election, there is but little time for an adequate answer on the part of



**John K. Tener,**  
Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, who was cleared of grave accusations.

the accused. Now, the practice of canarding has not been confined exclusively to politicians. Take the case of John K. Tener, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania. His election was hotly opposed and there were circulated stories that his connection with certain corporations was questionable. The allegations were not proved. He was elected. Recently, however, from the pulpit of his church at Blairsville, Pa., the Rev. W. L. Barrett publicly retracted a statement which he made against Mr. Tener in a sermon, and which the latter replied to by instituting a libel suit. The minister said the statement he made from his pulpit on October 23d, that the then candidate for Governor had been seen intoxicated, was based on information given by the Rev. W. A. Roulston, of Vandergrift. A letter was read from Mr. Roulston, in which he explained that he mistook another man for Mr. Tener, and that, when under misapprehension he related the incident to the Rev. Mr. Barrett, he did so without malice and without any idea that it would be publicly stated. Mr. Barrett also declared that his pulpit reference to the story was without malice, but, supposing it authentic, he included it in his sermon on "Pennsylvania's Great Moral Issue." In view of the retractions, it is announced the Governor-elect's suit will be withdrawn. Speech may be free in this land of ours, but people, even ministers, have been known to be too free with it.

**T**HE OTHER day, when the elevator service in the Standard Oil Building, at 26 Broadway, New York, gave out, the newspapers had considerable amusement over the fact that the millionaire tenants of that building had to walk from two to four-



**Henry M. Flagler.**  
The well-known railroad builder, financier and Standard Oil magnate, who, at eighty-one, is still actively in business.

teen flights of stairs to get to their offices. In this connection an amusing story is told about Henry M. Flagler, one of the oldest of the Standard Oil pioneers. While approaching the age of eighty-one, he is strong

and stalwart, paying regular attention to his large business interests, both in New York and in Florida. His office is on the twelfth floor of the Standard Oil Building, and it was thought that he would not care to do what many a younger man would shrink from; and so a porter was sent to meet him at the door and advise him to establish his office temporarily on a lower floor, as the elevators were out of service. While the porter was hastening on this mission, Mr. Flagler was gayly climbing the stairs and shortly appeared on the twelfth floor as unconcerned as ever. W. H. Beardsley, Mr. Flagler's right-hand man, tells an interesting story about a messenger boy who was to have delivered a message to Mr. Flagler, but who declined to climb twelve flights of stairs to do so. "How old is the boy?" asked Mr. Beardsley. "Sixteen," was the reply. "Well," said Mr. Beardsley, "you can tell that boy that a fine old gentleman approaching his eighty-first birthday has just climbed the twelve flights of stairs without turning a hair." Turning to Mr. Flagler, Mr. Beardsley remarked, "You have taken the conceit out of a good many to-day." So much for good habits and right living.

**O**NE OF our contemporaries in Ohio says, "These two young ladies, soliciting subscriptions for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, invaded the town this week, and that they did well there can be no doubt. They were well versed in talking and could converse on any current topic of the day. They were clever and good-looking and it is safe to say that LESLIE'S will be much in evidence by the young men of the town for some time to come." These young ladies are but a part of a large sales force soliciting for LESLIE'S and Judge. It is largely through the faithful, conscientious work of these workers of both sexes that the subscription list of LESLIE'S has reached 300,000



Bright, young Western women acting as solicitors for LESLIE'S WEEKLY and making an income of from \$1,500 to \$2,500 each.

copies, which is the edition of the Christmas number. The Leslie-Judge Company has fifteen principal and twenty-one sub-branch offices, extending from Boston, on the Atlantic, to Seattle, on the Pacific coast. It is about to open a large office in San Francisco. It has over a thousand employees in these various offices, and a number of these have an income ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year. Young ladies who have the tact, judgment and talking qualities necessary to make good saleswomen find no difficulty in securing a handsome income from this light and pleasant form of employment.

**S**ENATOR DICK, of Ohio, closely resembles Louis Mann, the actor. So marked is the likeness that a barber in Beverly asked him where his troupe was playing. Not long ago Senator Dick was on a diner between Columbus and New York. "Who is that?" asked a passenger, pointing to Dick. "Him?" the other answered knowingly. "Why, that's Oscar Hammerstein!"

**"T**HE LITTLE MAN UNAFRAID," they call him. He is proud of the title—proud of the memory that William C. Brown, the railway president, was once "Bill" Brown, the section hand. The sobriquet was earned during those humble days. Why? Well, when he was a train dispatcher in the West, there arose a strike on his road and the strikers threatened a dynamite blow-out to the man who would run an engine over a certain spot. "Bill" Brown called their bluff. He took the engine himself—and wasn't blown up. That broke the back of the strike. To-day that same Mr. Brown is president of the New York Central Railroad and its allied lines. He rose to that position through his own push—section hand, telegrapher, dispatcher, manager—many railroads

were bidding for his service. Now, when you are told that William C. Brown was born on a farm, you naturally surmise that, like most of the farmer boys who have carved out big careers, he wants to go back some day to the quiet simplicity of his youth. You are right. He has been wanting to do it for some time and has set the date for "the near future." His



**William C. Brown.**  
A railway president, once a section hand, whose ambition is to be a farmer.

birthplace was Herkimer, N. Y.; but he likes the West for agricultural purposes. Mr. Brown has a farm in Iowa and one of the best studs of Percherons in this country. "I am looking forward to the time when I can lay aside the burdens of railroading and retire to my farm," he says. "For years and years I have had it in my mind that I would spend my declining days somewhere in the country, where I could indulge my fondness for horses and perhaps do something toward improving the breeds in America."

**A** MAN of strong personality is William P. Rudd, just elected justice of the Supreme Court, in the third judicial district of New York. His district comprises seven counties, including Albany, in which is the capitol of the State. Mr. Rudd has the reputation for being one of the ablest practicing lawyers before the bar of the State. Justice-elect Rudd was born in Albany, in 1851, and has always resided there. He was educated in the public schools, Union College and the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1875. At Union College he took the Clark prize essay and the Phi Beta Kappa honors. During his college course he was prominent in college activities, was senior editor of the college magazine and chairman of the undergraduate committee which secured funds for the erection of the college gymnasium. Mr. Rudd studied law with Judge John H. Reynolds and Hamilton Harris, succeeding to the firm's business upon the death of Mr. Harris. It was in Mr. Rudd's office that a non-partisan, civic-reform movement was begun in Albany which resulted in the organization of an Honest Elec-



**Hon. William P. Rudd,**  
Justice-elect to the Supreme Court of New York State, who represents the success of the college honor man.

**B**UGLER CALL

shoulders, opportunity to fight chance of dy he was not l

was Corporal Mooney, han smiled upon Man smiling back somewhat Mooney. McCabe's re amiably and with gres register, was a popu Callahan first saw he two orders of clam ch wedges of apple pie. bronze hair struck h heart. When he pai polite conversation.

"Good pie you thro "Comes from our the farm," replied M Callahan went at a hit at the dance at "Turn over off y she retorted, in her b "No. Honest," h duality. "I happen ladies."

"Ain't you bold? through work till eig "I'll call at eight- Callahan.

"You sure are all admiringly. "Make miss the grand march

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Bugler Callahan He it was who usua he became violently sonably depressed. would be declared a of active service fa the heart, however, as he turned into M noon his yearnings clam chowder. He ordered the second. that Mamie's smile ticed that Mooney and the cash regis lunch first, and, wh was standing with crossed before the toothpick. He an sparkling conversat sessed no tact. H ahead of Mooney a that gentleman.

"Was you at S elaborately, as he p "What's the m the girl. "You sa "Did I?" said assumed an air of goin' to-night."

"Was you?" sa we'll probably see Ain't you gents a Mr. Mooney, Mr Mooney."

Callahan tried never seen him b pick and forced a shake hands.

"Great weather "Think so?" sa ing a little.

"Yes. Any o Things might point had not Ma think it's dandy many more fellow question was to C addressed to Moon "Oh, yes, the said. Then he t there he heard M habit of blowin'."



December 29, 1910

# A War and a Woman

By J. FRANK DAVIS

**B**UGLER CALLAHAN had good looks, square shoulders, a well-fitting uniform, the opportunity to fight for his country, with a fair chance of dying for it, and his health. Still he was not happy. The fly in his ointment was Corporal Mooney, of the Forty-third. For Callahan smiled upon Mamie Lennon, and Mamie, while smiling back somewhat, beamed more cordially upon Mooney. McCabe's restaurant, where Mamie presided amiably and with great gift of repartee over the cash register, was a popular resort for hungry soldiers. Callahan first saw her there, the while he devoured two orders of clam chowder and an equal number of wedges of apple pie. The reflected sunlight from her bronze hair struck his notoriously impressionable heart. When he paid his check he was moved to polite conversation.

"Good pie you throw here," he ventured.

"Comes from our childhood's happy days down on the farm," replied Mamie.

Callahan went at once to the point. "You'd make a hit at the dance at Silsby's Hall to-night," he said.

"Turn over off your back! You're dreamin'!" she retorted, in her best manner.

"No. Honest," he said, emboldened by her cordiality. "I happen to have a ticket for a gent and ladies."

"Ain't you bold?" said Mamie. "I don't get through work till eight."

"I'll call at eight-fifteen, if that's agreeable," said Callahan.

"You sure are all to the sudden!" replied Mamie admiringly. "Make it eight-five. Then we won't miss the grand march."

From which auspicious beginning ripened a delightful courtship that knew no hitch until the arrival in Plattsburg of the Forty-third, including in its number Corporal Mooney. Corporal Mooney had black hair and blue eyes. Callahan's hair was light and curly. Perhaps Mamie thought the newcomer set off her own bronze beauty to more purpose. Perhaps she had only a woman's reason, which is not statable. Perhaps—well, whatever the cause, she smiled on Callahan a little less and on Mooney a little more. Twice Callahan, asking her to attend Silsby's with him, was told she had a prior engagement. Each time, dropping in at the dance casually, he saw her infolded in the embrace of the stalwart corporal.

Bugler Callahan was unused to such treatment. He it was who usually ended his flirtations. Hence he became violently in love, wildly jealous and unreasonably depressed. Even the probability that war would be declared almost any day and the imminence of active service failed to cheer him. His affairs of the heart, however, had not affected his appetite, and as he turned into McCabe's restaurant early one afternoon his yearnings were about equal for Mamie and clam chowder. He nodded amiably at the first and ordered the second. Then, even while he remembered that Mamie's smile seemed unusually pleasant, he noticed that Mooney sat at another table, between him and the cash register. The corporal finished his lunch first, and, when Callahan came to pay his check, was standing with his elbow on the counter, one leg crossed before the other, elegantly manipulating a toothpick. He and the cashier were engaged in sparkling conversation. Callahan, being angry, possessed no tact. He elbowed his way ostentatiously ahead of Mooney as he settled for his food, ignoring that gentleman.

"Was you at Silsby's last Thursday?" he asked elaborately, as he picked up his change.

"What's the matter? Heat prostration?" asked the girl. "You saw me."

"Did I?" said Callahan. "I'd forgotten." He assumed an air of carelessness. "I was thinkin' of goin' to-night."

"Was you?" said Miss Lennon brightly. "Then we'll probably see you. I'm goin' with Mr. Mooney. Ain't you gents acquainted? Why, I'm surprised! Mr. Mooney, Mr. Callahan. Mr. Callahan, Mr. Mooney."

Callahan tried to look at Mooney as though he had never seen him before. Mooney dropped the toothpick and forced a smile. Neither made a move to shake hands.

"Great weather!" said Mooney.

"Think so?" said Callahan, his under jaw protruding a little.

"Yes. Any objection?" Things might have gone a little further at that point had not Mamie entered the conversation. "I think it's dandy the Forty-third came. There's so many more fellows at the dances. Don't you?" The question was to Callahan. His reply was practically addressed to Mooney.

"Oh, yes, there's more—such as they are," he said. Then he turned toward the door. Half way there he heard Mooney say, "These buglers get in the habit of blowin'," and Mamie laughed.

Service discipline held him from immediate retaliation, although he was hard put to get his feet over the threshold. Once on the sidewalk he waited. Corporal Mooney came out in a few minutes.

"Say, you!" challenged Callahan. Mooney stopped and faced him. There was no smile on his face. "You're a pretty fresh guy with your cheap talk about buglers."

Mooney scowled. "I can back up anything I say," he remarked.

"You'll have a chance to, where you can't hide behind a skirt, or I'll bust the regulations an' beat your head off whenever I meet you," snarled Callahan. "Do you know where Schneider's lot is?"

Mooney nodded.

"You be there with some of your friends at six o'clock and we'll chew this thing over. Unless you want to apologize—and keep away from—" Callahan jerked his head toward the restaurant.

"You got a crust!" sneered Mooney. "I'll see you at six."

At the appointed hour, by different streets, came Callahan and Mooney to Schneider's lot, where many a sanguinary battle has been fought. A half-dozen comrades from each regiment, gathered haphazard, accompanied each man to see that the rules were observed and give such encouragement as was due. As the two men stripped to their shirts, Mooney seemed to have about ten pounds the better in weight. Little time was lost in preliminaries and the program began without the time-honored formula of shaking hands. Callahan landed the first heavy blow, which glanced from Mooney's cheek. In return he took a thump in the ribs. After a moment's sparring he led a left-hander for the jaw that would have done damage if it had not been warded off, and got another blow in the body, uncomfortably near the heart. He succeeded in landing a staggering blow on Mooney's nose just as the timekeeper announced the end of the round. Mooney's nose was swollen and there was a bruise on his cheek as they came together for the second round. He rushed at Callahan, arms flying. The bugler struck out viciously with his right, saw an uppercut coming too late to dodge it and received the blow square on the jaw. He went down hard and the scenery spun around most unpleasantly; but he heard the count distinctly and rose to one knee to be ready to resume fighting at the call of nine. His head was clearing rapidly and as he came to his feet he rushed into a clinch to gain a little more rest. As they were breaking away cautiously, there were confused exclamations and a rough hand seized Callahan by the shoulder and whirled him around. He looked into the eyes of his orderly sergeant.

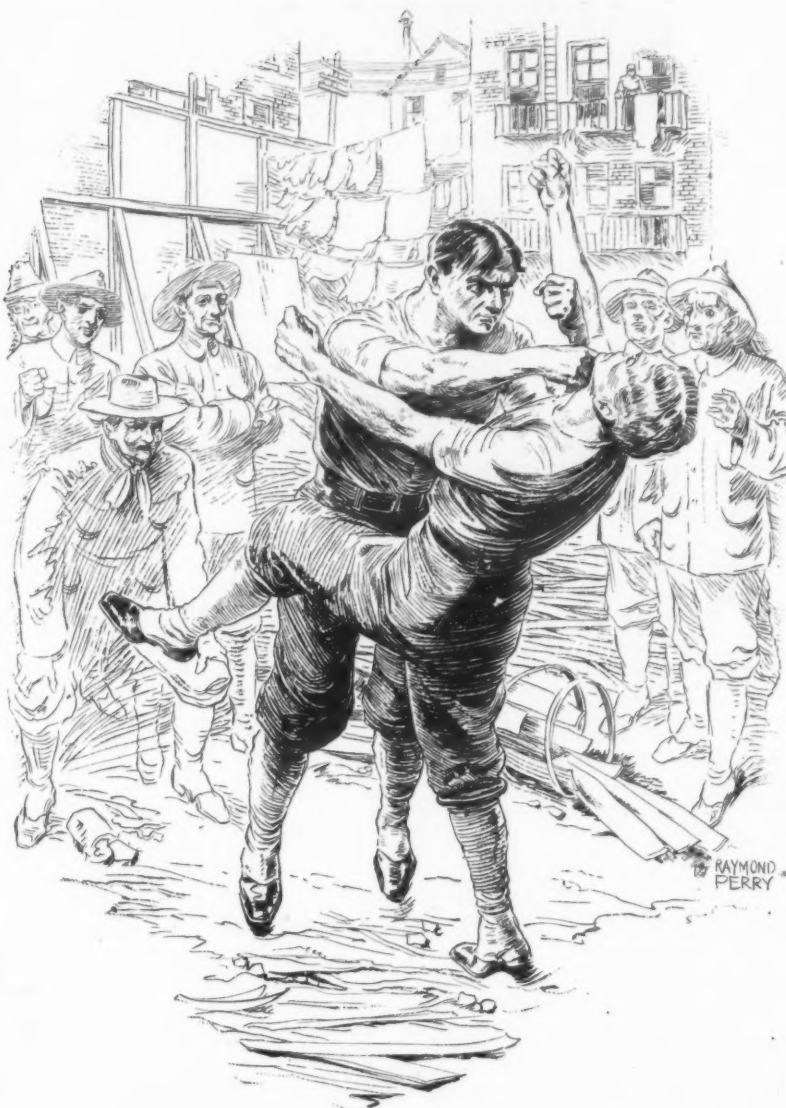
"Attention!" shouted the sergeant. "Don't you hear me? Cut this out!" Such is the power of discipline that every man present stood erect, his hands to his sides. The sergeant glanced over the two knots of men, mentally separating the men of the Seventy-sixth from those of the Forty-third.

"All leave is withdrawn," he announced crisply. "You fellows"—he looked toward his own men—"hustle for the barracks. The war's broke. I think we get out to-night." He looked shrewdly from Callahan to Mooney. "Whatever it was about, you'll have to postpone settling it," he said.

Mooney wiped the back of his hand across a bleeding nose. "That last wallop more than squared for this," he said to Callahan.

"Oh, I don't know," said Callahan. "I'll give it back to you with int'rest when we get a chance."

A miserable, torrid, tropical morning. In the lush grass at the jungle's edge lay a brigade, company beside company, in a long, thin line. Before it were several little hills, with a blockhouse or two and some barbed-wire fences to one side of them. The ground was steaming. The distant prospect was partially hidden by a shifting layer of miasmatic fog. As it rose, the sharpshooters in the blockhouses, who had been busy the afternoon before, got to work again. A piece of artillery, out of sight somewhere in the hills, tossed over an occasional shell.



Callahan lay in the grass, a little in advance of his company, but behind the officers. When a Mauser bullet went screeching overhead he burrowed closer to the ground. The line behind him did the same. A sharpshooter got the elevation, and a little to the right of Callahan a private suddenly leaped to his feet with a sob and fell down again, rolling over and over. Off to the left a shell exploded and there were horrible screams. The men began to fidget and curse under their breath. Nothing in war is so harrowing to the nerves as to remain inactive under fire.

Captain Griggs was on his feet, walking quietly up and down the line, talking evenly. "Steady, men," he said, over and over again. "They can't get our range. We'll be going in pretty soon. Steady!"

The sharpshooters saw Captain Griggs and bullets began to whine with especial persistence over that part of the line. A man not ten feet from Callahan half rose, grunted and went sprawling. Callahan leaped to his feet and stepped up to the captain.

"What the devil are you doing here?" demanded Captain Griggs. "Get back there and lie down!"

Callahan saluted. "Regulations, sir," he said. "They say the bugler's place is ten feet from the commanding officer."

"They do!" cried the captain. "Well, you—"

Callahan, looking into his captain's face, saw it literally disappear. There was no face at all on the body that slumped down into a still heap. While he still stared in horror at what a spinning Mauser ball could do, he realized that Lieutenant Everett had sprung to his feet and was walking up and down the line.

"Steady, men," he was saying. "We'll be going after those fellows in a few minutes. Lie as you are. Steady!"

Callahan turned toward his new commander. At that moment, away off to the right, where brigade headquarters were, he heard a bugle call. It was instantly repeated at the center of the regiment. Lieutenant Everett nodded a reply to his inquiring eyes. Already the men, frenzied from the long wait under fire, were scrambling to their feet. Callahan brought his bugle to his lips and blew the first note of the charge. Then—He fell a long time. It seemed to him that something threw him at least twenty feet in the air and that he was several minutes coming down. When he rose, however, the men had run but a few steps. His right arm wouldn't work, so he ran over to where his bugle was lying, picked it up with his left hand and raced along until he caught up with the lieutenant.

"Get back to the rear!" panted Lieutenant Everett. "Don't you know any better than to come here. You're wounded."

"I can blow a bugle with my left hand, sir," said Callahan.

"—We're going to have trouble enough getting ourselves out of this without carrying you out!" snapped Everett. "Do you hear what I tell you?"

(Continued on page 703.)





Where the Moose Hunters Camp.

In all the world are no more picturesque sites than in the wilds of Canada with their forests of white birch and pine.

# A Woman's Moose Hunt

How a Comic Opera Singer Lured a Forest Giant by Moonlight

By HARRIET QUIMBY

IT IS a pleasure to run across a woman who is an expert shot and an experienced hunter, yet who will not shoot to wound or kill. I have never been able to appreciate the skill of a huntress who has a photograph of herself taken with one foot on the shoulder of a magnificent bear or deer, killed by her rifle. It is difficult to admire the feminine hunter who enjoys wounding an animal and following a blood trail until she comes upon her exhausted prey.

This is going to be a hunting story without a killing. That is why I like to write it. It was in the dainty, chintz-hung dressing-room of the Thirty-ninth Street Theater, where Georgia Caine, one of the principal singers in "Madame Troubadour," chatted about her successful moose hunt up in the Canadian wilds. One would never suspect this little player of being an expert shot. She does not look the part. "I am a native Californian—that may explain my talent for hunting," said Miss Caine. It did. Californians are natural outdoor people, and few girls born in the extreme West grow up without learning how to ride and to shoot.

"We go up to Canada every year," said Miss Caine. "Unless it is in California, there are no more ideal camping places in the world than are found in Canada, where white birch trees cast ghostly shadows in the moonlight and the stars seem so close that one is tempted to reach up and try to touch them." "I understand you are a good hunter," I remarked. "Yes, good is a part of the title. You can finish it almost any way you like—preceding it by 'no' or following it by 'for nothing.' I am phenomenally lucky at stalking game, or just happening upon it, as my friends say; but I am not a huntress to the extent of enjoying killing my game after I have found it.

"The fascination of hunting to me is in stalking. Did you ever see a moose in his native home? He is magnificent. I shall never forget the one I saw last autumn. I would much rather have the mental picture of him that I carried away than his head as a trophy. We had been in camp about a week and had settled down in our tent, with its balsam beds, as happy and snug as possible. At night our little party of six would sit around a crackling bonfire and talk about what we intended to do the following day. Some one had seen moose tracks—some one always does—and those precious tracks furnished subject for hours of lively speculation. One day one of our guides came in reporting that he had actually seen a moose, which, being up wind, had scented the hunter and was off like a flash. The men folk were planning a moose calling party, which was to be an all-night session. My husband pooh-poohed the idea of taking women along, and we pooh-poohed the idea of being left out

of the sport; so we decided to put the four men in one party with a couple of guides, and my friend and myself, with Joe, an Indian guide, were to form another. The guides all agreed that 'there was sure heap moose' in the vicinity.

"Moose calling, which is accomplished by a weird moaning through a birch-bark horn, should always be done at night, for moose do not so readily respond to a call in the daytime. Bright moonlight is also necessary for night hunting. Without it, the hunter cannot see a moose should one show in answer to his

usual methods of keeping warm. Absolute silence is the greatest aid to success. The smoke from a fire would be scented immediately, and even the suggestion of a noise would send the game off like a shot.

"With blankets and a supply of sandwiches, we set out for a spot selected by the guide earlier in the day. Reaching the place after a tramp of four or five miles, we made ourselves as comfortable as possible—that is, we two did, while Joe, the guide, climbed a tree so that his voice, through the birch-bark horn, would carry a greater distance. In a few minutes there issued from that tree the weirdest sound that I have ever heard. A quarter-of-an-hour wait is made between the calls, and some guides take half an hour. That this particular branch of hunting requires an enormous amount of patience may be realized when one considers that it is necessary to sit for hours in the middle of the night, calling every fifteen minutes or so, and listening with every nerve strained to catch the answer, should there be one, and also to listen for indications of an animal coming up without answering at all. In this case even the slightest noise would prove fatal to getting either a good look or a shot at him.

"We had called half a dozen times or more, and between calls had sat benumbed with blankets drawn close. Joe was just about to come down from the tree and get our sandwiches out of the basket for us, and we intended giving up for that night, when faintly off to the left came an answering call. The sport began to be exciting. It is a great deal easier to attract a moose by the first call than it is to keep on fooling him. We waited with such patience as we could muster and tried our best to keep from shivering, when finally, coming through the brush, stopping, evidently suspicious, then coming a little closer, we heard an animated body that seemed to us to weigh tons. A false move now would have been a disgrace and our masculine rivals would never have forgotten it had we sent our moose off. In fear of this we waited about ten minutes, in as perfect quiet as it is possible for human beings to attain. Our reward came with a great rustling of the brush, and then a magnificent moose came into full view. We could have shot him, either of us, for we were provided with the proper weapons and plenty of ammunition; but the animal was so spirited and so beautiful, holding his great head high, as he stood there in the moonlight, surprised at not finding the owner of the voice he had heard, that we had not the heart to harm him. After watching him for some seconds, we with one accord decided to greet him, which we did by saying, 'How do you do?' and in less time than it takes to tell it he was half a mile away. Joe looked as

(Continued on page 701.)



Taking in Supplies.

Georgia Caine and her famous guide in her provision-laden canoe.

call. There are few phases of hunting that are more interesting and more exciting than this, although many hunters claim that it is not quite a fair game. The hours selected by experienced guides for calling are after sunset and until within a few hours of sunrise. A necessary thing to provide is a warm blanket, in which one may wrap while waiting in the chill air, for hunters of the moose cannot walk about and clap their arms to restore circulation or take any of the



Resting on the Trail.

Even the hunter must pause now and then after a hard fight with the dense underbrush of the Northern forests.



In All His Glory.

A full-grown moose unconscious of danger is a sight to stir the admiration of the most experienced of hunters.

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# With Mask and Wig

THE VISIT of Sarah Bernhardt to this country and the great success which has met her remarkable portrayals emphasize the fact that "art is no plant confined to special soil." Madam Bernhardt plays only in French. Her audiences here have been made up almost entirely of English-speaking people, for the most part utterly ignorant of even the rudiments of the French language. Yet, despite the fact that she demonstrated to them her art in an alien tongue, she has held them enthralled. Each line that she pronounced was thoroughly understandable to them. Perhaps her most remarkable perform-

ance was that of "Madame X," in the American version of which Dorothy Donnelly has been playing. She sent her audiences home keyed to the highest emotional tension. Her acting in "Jeanne d'Arc" displayed her fine conception of poetry in the drama. Her acting in "L'Aiglon" has become a tradition, and American audiences find in it a perennial freshness. It is a matter of wonder that now, at the age of sixty-five, she can so play the part of a dream-haunted youth with such magnificence of conception and veracity of interpretation. She has made a number of visits to America.



Julia Marlowe.

WITH E. H. Soth-  
ern she has been  
appearing in  
a repertoire of Shake-  
spearean plays, includ-  
ing "Hamlet," "Romeo  
and Juliet," "Twelfth  
Night" and "Macbeth."  
Miss Marlowe gives an  
interpretation of *Lady  
Macbeth* which places  
her high among con-  
temporary tragediennes.



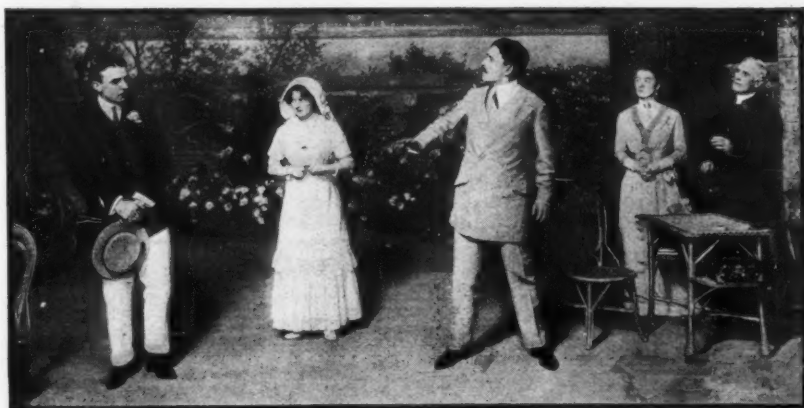
Billie Burke.

Soon to appear in "Susette," a comedy  
from the French.



Mlle. Dazie.

THE GRACEFUL pantomime dancer who has been a welcome feature on the Keith & Proctor circuit. Her work is characterized by singular artistry and she displays unusual histrionic ability. American audiences are becoming more appreciative of pantomimic dances and are beginning to welcome such performers with a keener understanding.



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"The Importance of Being Earnest."

A. E. Matthews, May Blayney, Hamilton Revelle, Florence Edney and Albert Travenier, in Oscar Wilde's famous comedy, at the Lyceum.



"The Nest Egg."

WALTER Young, Robert Dempster, Zelder Sears and Evelyn Varden, at the Bijou. The plot of this delicate comedy is skillfully woven about an elderly maiden's desire for a husband that she might extricate herself from the position in which an "old maid" usually finds herself among the married women of a small town. She writes a message on an egg which is sent to market. The egg is found later by an elderly bachelor, who calls upon her and so questions her that she is certain he is about to propose marriage. He announces, however, in a pathetic scene, that he is searching for evidence against a company which keeps iced eggs for an indefinite period. The play ends happily, for, at the very end, the bachelor, returns to marry her.



"Getting a Polish."

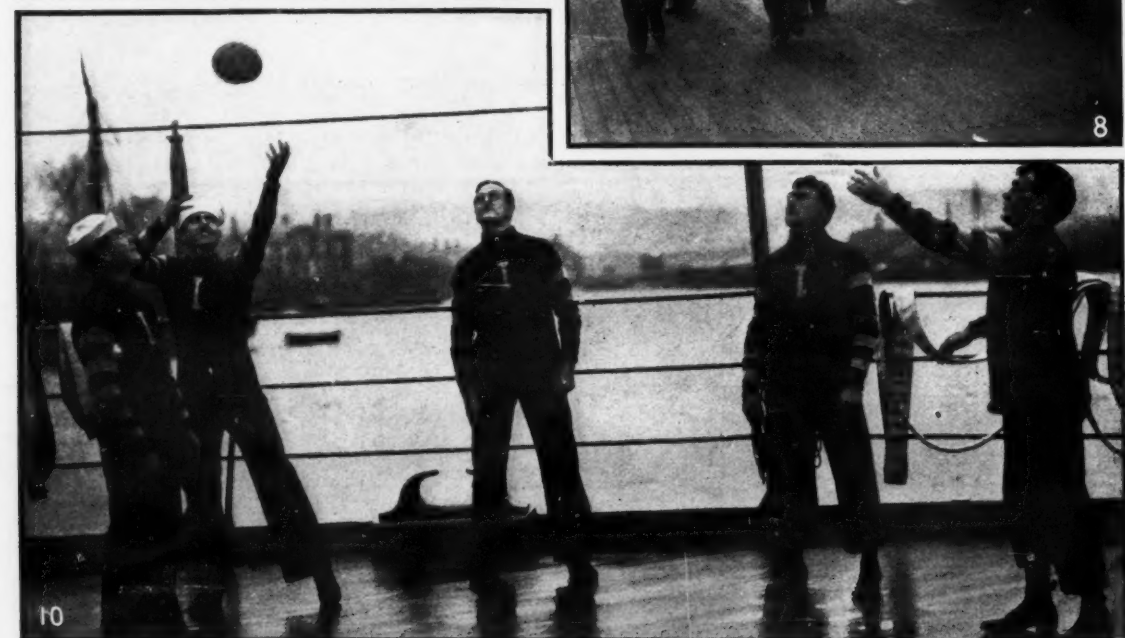
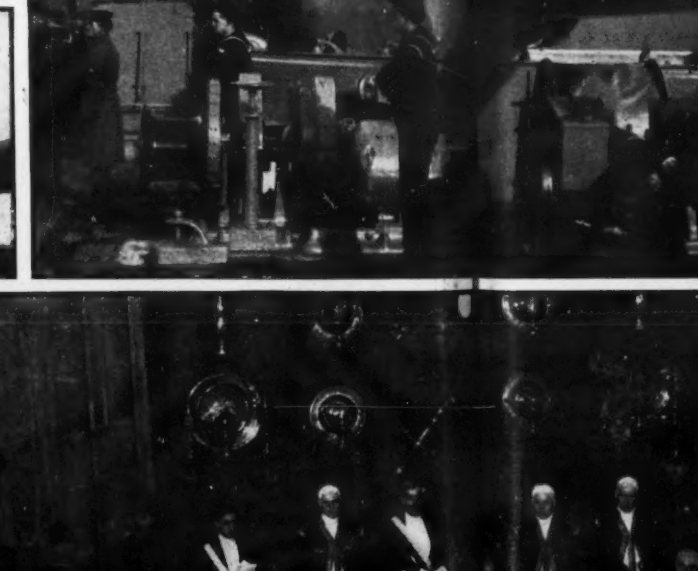
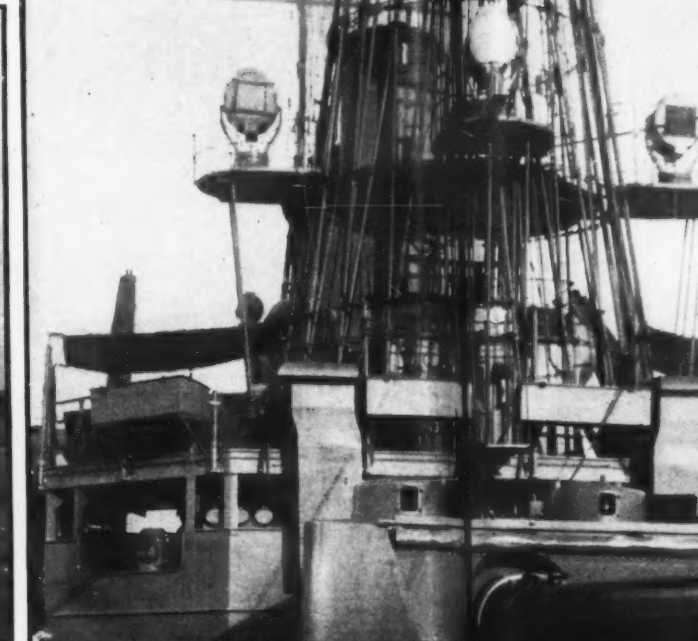
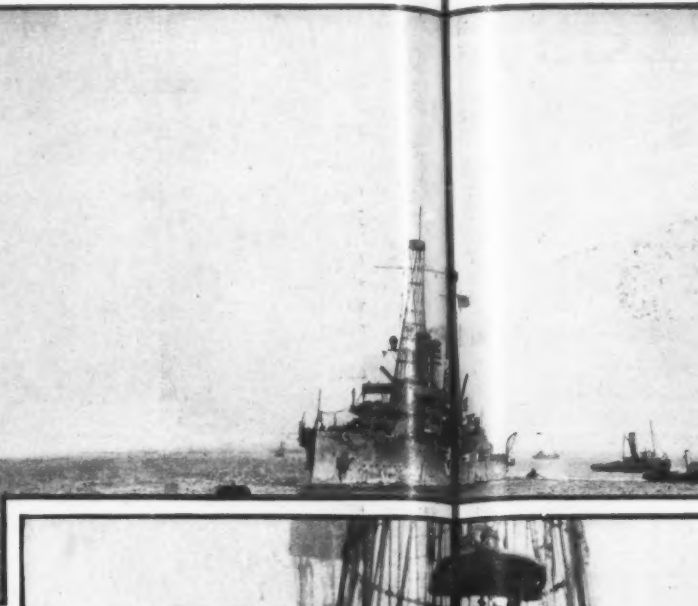
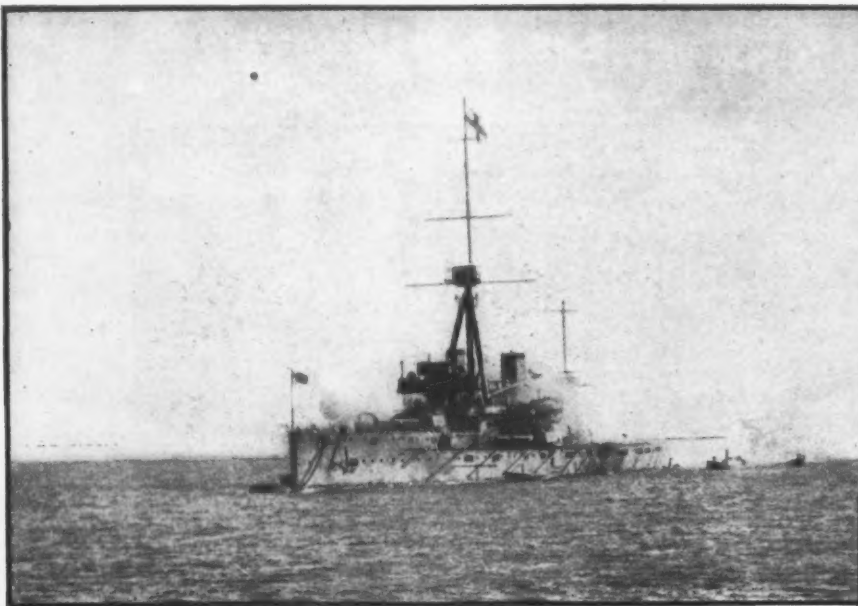
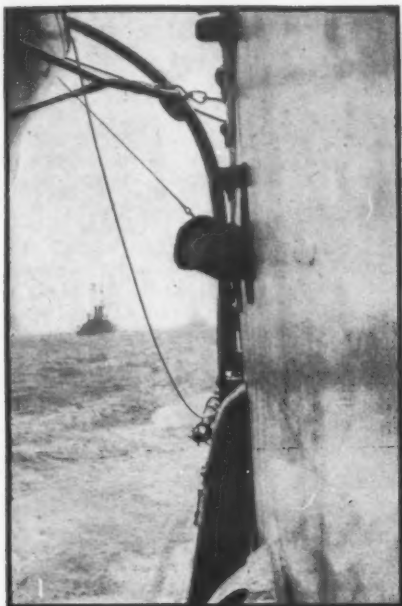
One of the amusing scenes from May Irwin's farce, at Wallack's.



A Dozen Clever Entertainers at the New York Hippodrome.

The rope-skipping girls who are a feature of this season's production.





## The American Fleet Visits E

1. A porthole of the *Indiana* full of midshipman.—Dunn. 2. British ships saluting the Americans on arrival at Gravesend. 3. American sailors en route to the football match at Cry. 4. The *Dakota* showing above the largest wave encountered on the passage over. 5. The *Michigan*, *Connecticut*, *Minnesota* and *Vermont* in heavy weather on the first day out from Nantucket Light. 6. The *Michigan*, *Connecticut*, *Minnesota* and *Vermont* in heavy weather on the first day out from Nantucket Light. 7. The *Michigan*, *Connecticut*, *Minnesota* and *Vermont* in heavy weather on the first day out from Nantucket Light. 8. The *Michigan*, *Connecticut*, *Minnesota* and *Vermont* in heavy weather on the first day out from Nantucket Light. 9. The *Michigan*, *Connecticut*, *Minnesota* and *Vermont* in heavy weather on the first day out from Nantucket Light. 10. Practicing for the football match on board the battleship *Idaho*. 11. A group of sailors dressed in British uniforms.



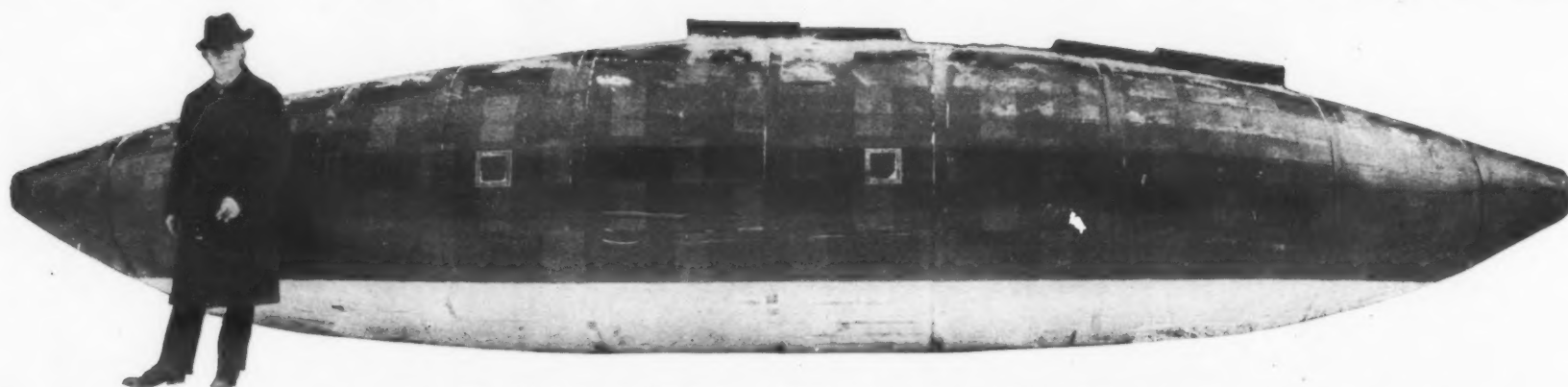


## an Flet Visits England

en route to the football match at Crystal Palace. 4. The military mast, the great attraction on the American warships to the English visitors. 5. The masts of the *North* the first day of from Nantucket Light. 7. The Lord Mayor of London entertaining the American officers at the Guildhall banquet. In the center is the Lord Mayor, next to Brock, who resided for "The American Navy." 8. British officers being received on board the *Minnesota* at Gravesend. 9. The Mayor of Gravesend welcoming Admiral up of sailors fested in British sights. 12. A sailor and a marine bugler. 13. Sending home the story of the trip.

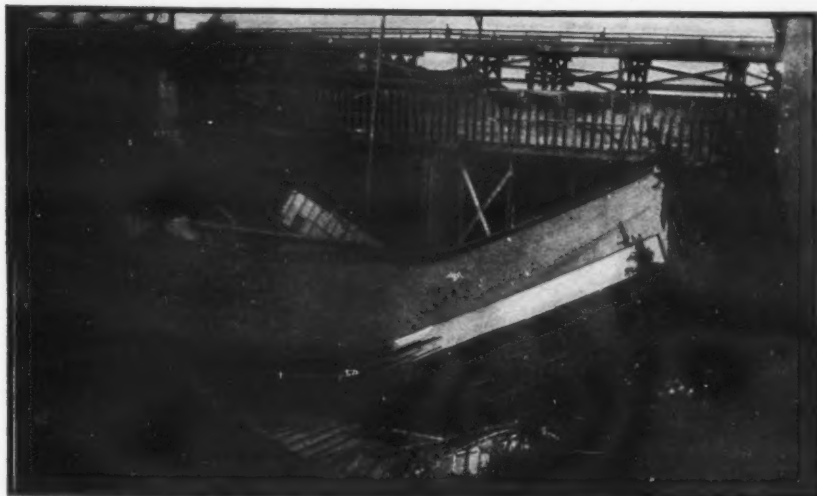


# The Week's News in Pictures



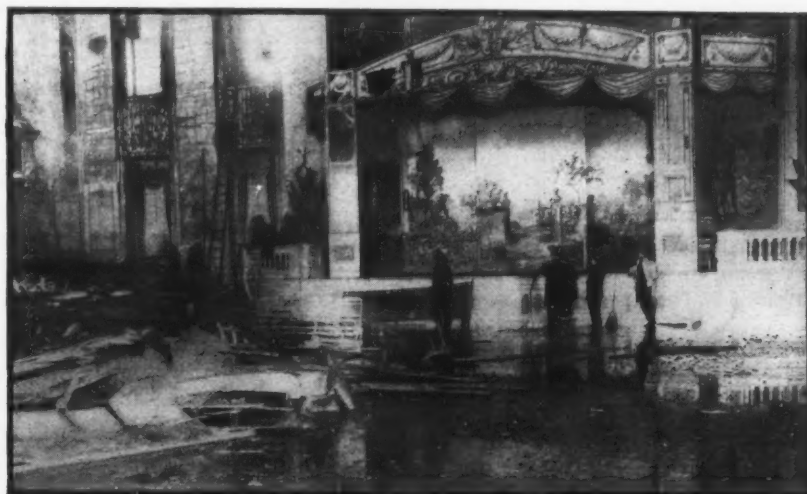
The Life-boat That Will Carry "Bobby" Leach over Niagara Falls.

Leach has been through the whirlpool rapids three times. The boat is twenty feet long and five feet in diameter. It is painted in red and black, checkerboard fashion.—Dunlap.



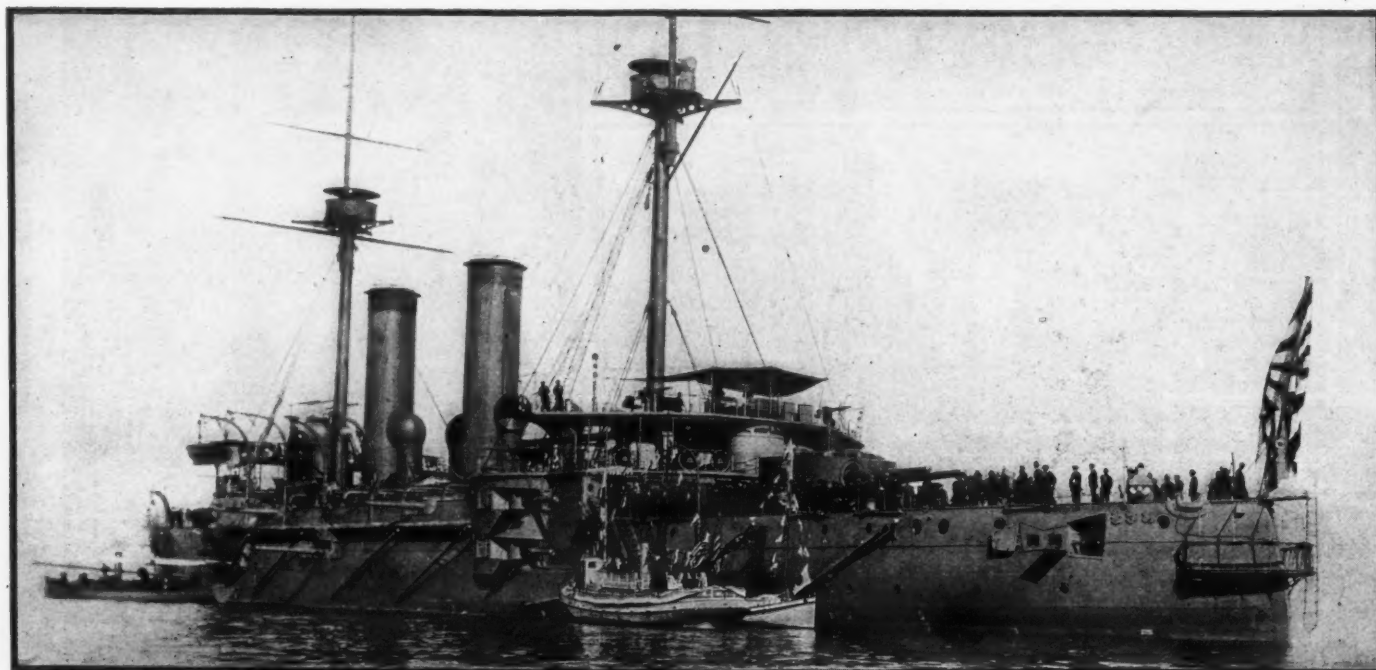
A Strange Accident in Tacoma, Wash.

A bursting water main carries a garage bodily over into a gulch.



Tammany Hall Wrecked by Fire.

Interior of the famous New York wigwam showing damage wrought by flames, December 12.



The Japanese Flagship "Asami" in the Harbor of Los Angeles.

The refusal of the bolles of the California city to dance with the officers of the visiting warship created an international incident. It is reported that the Japanese commander, after this social unpleasantry, canceled an invitation asking the school children of the city to visit his warship.



A Paris Birdwoman.

Mile Dutrieu, competitor for the prize for longest aeroplane flight.



A suppressed Mexican picture. A company of rurales in the cemetery at Parral, burying eight insurrectos killed in the recent revolution. It was because the body of an American was in the group that the Mexican government tried to suppress the picture.



Sailors on a Brazilian battleship, representative of those who took part in the fatal mutiny at Rio Janeiro. Nearly 200 lives were sacrificed in the bombardment of the city by the warship.

Disturbances in Two Southern Republics.

[NOTICE.—This d  
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charge is made for a  
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treated confidentially  
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advisable. Address  
WEEKLY, Brunswick  
Madison Square, New

**A** LLEGING  
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# Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

**A**LLLEGING that the Knights of Pythias, one of the largest of the fraternal orders, is insolvent on its own report, a lawyer by the name of Bucky has asked the attorney-general of New York to begin action to cancel their certificate to conduct life-insurance business in New York and to appoint a receiver of all assets in New York. Mr. Bucky says that his client has been paying \$5.20 a month on an insurance policy for \$2,000, and that said client has received notice that his rate, after January 1st next, will be \$24.70 a month, in accordance with a by-law passed by the Supreme Lodge—an increase which his client does not propose to pay.

Mr. Bucky makes public a letter which his client is said to have received from the Supreme Lodge, in which mention is made that the mortuary fund of the fourth class—to which the client belongs—was, at the end of 1909, \$809,876, when it should have been about \$8,000,000, in order to meet future demands based upon amount of insurance carried. The letter says: "The payments now exceed the income and no private business can long exist under such circumstances. Neither can our business so continue." The Supreme Lodge makes it plain that that state of affairs is not the present body's fault, but was because of a mistake in fixing rates at the very inception of the organization.

The above statement emphasizes what I have said so often about fraternal societies. Their low rates appeal to a man and he never stops to think that rates will have to be raised in the future to make good the deficiency at the start. The sum of \$24.70 a month, or \$296.40 a year, on a \$2,000 insurance policy! Compare this rate with that charged by any of the old, reliable insurance companies and see which really offers the cheaper insurance. Brotherly love is a good thing, but it does not pay death losses. Don't mix your insurance with your social club.

H., Jersey City.: I prefer the Massachusetts Mutual in the instance you relate.

H., McKeesport, Pa.: The Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., is an old, well established and successful company.

L., Bad Axe, Mich.: The Sun Life of Montreal is an old established company and makes an excellent report of dividends, income and surplus.

K., Cleveland, O.: The North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago was established in 1886 and reports a large and increasing business.

M., Hastings, Neb.: The Reliable Life of Pittsburgh was established only five years ago and I hardly think that the claim you make is fully justified.

W., Milwaukee, Wis.: 1. I think you can do better. 2. The Standard Accident Insurance Co. was established in 1884 and shows an excellent surplus in its last report.

C., Youngstown, O.: The Western and Southern was established only 22 years ago and is by no means as large a company as the Prudential. Its expenses of management seem somewhat generous.

M., Temple, Tex.: There are many other reputable companies engaged in the accident insurance business. The Spectator Co., 135 William Street, New York, issues a pocket register of accident insurance companies and associations covering twenty-six pages.

R., Winfield, N. Y.: I have never believed in assessment insurance, and if you are insurable elsewhere it would be wiser to realize on what you have put in and secure a policy in an old line company with your premiums fixed at the outset and the constantly increasing advantage of your dividend payments.

T., Webb City, Mo.: The Mutual Life is one of the strongest of the old and well established companies. I would not advise you to make the transfer into a smaller company which promises you a lower rate. The great and successful companies can give as low a rate as any of their competitors. The first thing you want is security and safety.

*Hermit*

## Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**MAJOR-GENERAL WALLACE F. RANDOLPH**, U. S. A., first chief of artillery, began his career as private during Civil War, decorated for gallant service on the field, at Washington, D. C., December 9th, aged 69.

**William D. Beard**, justice Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Memphis, December 7th.

**Rev. Father De Sales Lewis**, one of the best-known educators of the Franciscan Order, at Spalding, Neb., December 14th, aged 44.

**William C. Cleburne**, who surveyed the original route of the Union Pacific Railroad through the wilds of the far West, at Newport, Ky., December 14th, aged 86.

**Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy**, founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston, Mass., December 4th, aged 90, the only woman who has founded a great religious order.



—“And you must take Sanatogen regularly for several weeks”

**T**HIS urgent advice is given by physicians day by day in every civilized land—wherever sufferers from starved nerves and poor digestion seek relief. There is a reason for this. Physicians know that Sanatogen is a substance capable of supplying the real needs of a starved, overwrought nervous system—that it is a scientific combination of albumen and organic phosphorus—a compound eagerly absorbed by the hungry tissues and possessing unique tonic and reconstructive qualities. They also know from their own observation what Sanatogen has done for others. They have watched its revivifying action upon persons whose nervous strength had been undermined by overwork, worry or disease, they have observed how it has infused renewed energy, life and elasticity into starved nerves, how it has regenerated the appetite, digestion, in short, how wonderfully it has helped to make the human machinery fit to perform its functions in the most perfect manner.

There are on file with the owners of Sanatogen no less than 15,000 letters from practicing physicians praising, endorsing Sanatogen. Truly, a magnificent monument to the value of this food- tonic.

But no less impressive is the enthusiastic testimony of patients themselves. Men and women in the forefront of human endeavor, statesmen, prelates, authors, lawyers, have written above their own signatures of the wonderful benefits received from Sanatogen.

We ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen. Investigate our claims first, if you like, and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write at once for our book “Our Nerves of Tomorrow” the work of a physician-author, written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanatogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.90, \$3.60

Get it from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, write

The Bauer Chemical Company, 528 EVERETT BLDG. Union Square, New York

**Very REV. WILLIAM THEODOTUS CAPERS**  
Dean, Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington, Ky., says:

“I feel constrained to write you and say that Sanatogen has done everything for my wife. I have found this preparation restores a normal appetite and gives vitality to the nervous system.”

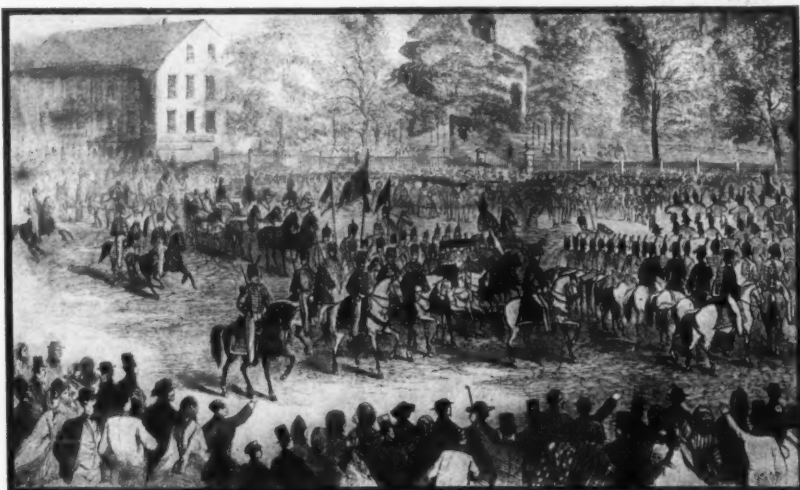
**HON. WM. L. CHAMBERS**  
Former Chief Justice International Court, Samoa, says:

“Sanatogen has been used in my family with the most excellent results and I do not hesitate to recommend this valuable remedy to those whose systems need building up. It is a most invigorating tonic.”

**U. S. SENATOR WM. L. WARNER**  
writes from Washington: “I have used Sanatogen and found it to be a most excellent tonic. To those whose nervous systems need building up, there is nothing better.”

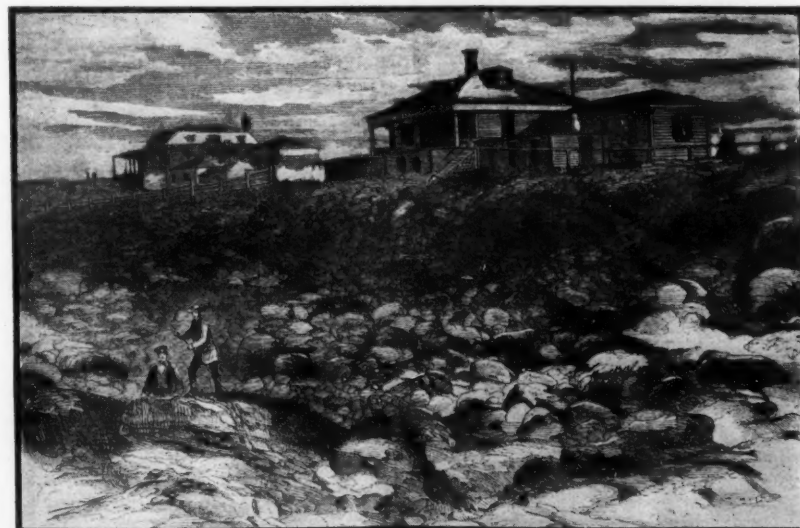
**DAVID BELASCO**  
The eminent dramatic author, says:

“It gives me pleasure to let you know the wonderfully beneficial results I have experienced from the use of your Sanatogen. It has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves and I heartily recommend it to all who, like myself, are obliged to overwork. After my personal experience I can readily vouch for its recuperating qualities.”



An Inauguration Celebration of Half a Century Ago.

Procession of the Governor's Horse Guards of New Hampshire on the occasion of the inauguration of Ichabod Goodwin as chief executive of the State on June 7, 1860, at Concord.



The Seashore Home of the Famous American Poet.

House at Nahant, near Boston, where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow spent his summers during his later years. It was within hailing distance of the home of Professor Louis Agassiz, the famous naturalist.

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## A Woman's Moose Hunt.

(Continued from page 636.)

surprised as possible for an Indian to look, but made no comment as he clambered down from his perch in the tree and gathered up our paraphernalia.

“The Canadian guides are wonderful creatures. They claim they can outrun a deer by a continuous trot. When I remember how I have seen Joe jog along for hours without stopping to take breath, I am not so skeptical about that story. It is amusing to see them sleep. They lie, without removing their clothing, all in a row on the floor of one tent. When the outside men get chilled, they get up and clamber over the others into the middle of the row, shoving the next fellow toward the edge.

“One of the guides told me an amusing story about a coquettish moose. This animal, he said, he had seen from the top of a high hill, standing to one side and showing the keenest though entirely disinterested interest as to results of a savage fight that was being fought by two of her male admirers. When one of the animals was finally killed in the duel, the flirtatious female, apparently without a single regret, made gayly off with the victor.

“Although I don't like the sensation of killing an animal, I am not at all ‘too humane,’ as my husband puts it, to enjoy eating fresh game. He is right. I have never tasted anything more delicious than moose heart hash, as the Canadian Indian guide makes it. This delicacy—for hash is a delicacy in the Canadian wilds—is made with onion, tomato and cayenne pepper, and it is cooked for hours in a kettle buried in hot ashes.

“Why don't I like to kill? Well, years ago, in California, I went with my father to a rabbit round-up. I was at an impressionable age, and the sound of a wounded rabbit crying just like a little human baby changed me forever from a real hunter into a make-believe one.



“That is one candy we can eat all we want of. Mother says it is as good for us as bread and butter, and makes us healthy.”

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Table d'Hôte Breakfast . . . 50c  
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We give special attention to the investment of small sums in securities of reliable corporations.

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Controlled by the Company operating the greatest telephone system in the world. We recommend the purchase of this stock. Write for circular giving particulars.

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Amount	Name	Rate	Purpose	Yield
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14,000	Washoe Co., Nev.	(incl. City of Reno)	School	4.50
14,000	Greene Co., N. C.	5%	Funding	4.60
41,000	Silver City, N. Mex.	(tax free)	5 1/2% Sewer	4.625
15,000	Canyon Co., Ida.	5%	School	4.75
25,000	Longview, Tex.	5%	Improvement	4.75
15,000	Emmettville, Ida.	5%	School	4.80
57,000	Cottage Grove, Ore.	5%	Water	4.95
20,000	Wallowa Co., Ore.	(incl. Joseph)	5 1/2% School	5.00
50,000	Park City, U.	6%	Water	5.00
16,000	Starkville, Miss.	6%	School	5.125
20,000	Basin, Wyo.	6%	Water	5.25
45,000	Vale, Ore.	6%	Water	5.375
3,000	Palmer Lake, Col.	6%	Water	6.00

Further details of the above offerings will be furnished on request. We shall be pleased also to mail our regular lists, describing other issues of Municipal Bond Securities.

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## Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

mission has passed upon the application of the railroads for permission to slightly increase their rates on some commodities.

Much anxiety was felt by all the great industrial and railway interests over the President's nominations for members of the Supreme Court and a good deal of satisfaction was manifested when it was announced that Associate Justice White had been made the head of the court. It was felt that he was an experienced, well-seasoned, conservative force and that he would bring to bear upon the important cases pending before him an earnest purpose to so define the limitations of the statute as to make the decision of the great tribunal helpful rather than harmful to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

The appointment of Judge Van Devanter, of the United States Circuit Court, to a place on the Supreme Bench, was at first criticised, because it was not felt that he should sit on an appeal from a decision in the Standard Oil case which he had helped to make. It is possible that Judge Van Devanter may decide not to hear the review of this case, or he may feel that he is so broad-minded that he can reverse himself if the arguments justify reversal.

Beyond question a more hopeful feeling is manifesting itself in financial circles. Shrewd observers, who know that the time to buy is when every one else



Arthur Reynolds.  
President Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.—*Rafert.*



A New Picture of President Baer.  
A recent snapshot of the Chief Executive of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.



F. O. Watts.  
President First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.—*Prince.*

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MY READERS will recall that, almost a year ago, I said that in my judgment no bull market would be possible until the United States Supreme Court had construed the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law. I added subsequently that a bull movement would be impossible unless the railroads were permitted to equalize the increased expense, caused by the payment of higher wages and the higher cost of material, by a slight increase in freight rates. We have had occasional flashes in the stock market, but nothing like a well-sustained upward movement, though an earnest effort on the part of certain large operators was made in that direction. Its utter collapse was brought about by the weakness of underlying conditions. That weakness, in my judgment, will continue until the Supreme Court has passed upon the pending trust cases and the Interstate Commerce Com-

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YOU need not apologize for making this your New Year's thought. The desire for wealth has been a mighty force in the world's progress and the road to wealth always starts at the point where a man begins to save. Do you know about our method of saving?

You can invest \$10., \$20., \$30.—any amount per month in our Mortgage Certificates or we can give you a paid up certificate for \$200., \$500., \$1,000. or \$5,000. if you have the cash already saved.

Your money earns 4 1/2% interest from the day that we receive it. The security behind your savings will be first mortgages on New York City real estate and the return of your principal and interest is guaranteed to you by a Company that has invested \$400,000,000. for its clients without one of them ever losing a dollar.

Be wise and send postal card or the coupon for complete information.

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First mortgages are generally conceded to be the best investment existing. There are degrees of security in mortgage loans as well as other investments, and experience has proved that small first mortgages (\$1,000 to \$7,500) on individual dwellings are better than any other class of mortgages.

For more than 22 years the Franklin Society has invested its funds exclusively in this class of mortgages in New York City and the immediate neighborhood.

The safety of these securities, the Society's long and conservative record, its convenient methods, and the careful supervision by the New York State Banking Department make the Franklin Society an ideal place in which to put your savings.

You can open an account with \$1. Mailing size pass book. Accounts of \$10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from Jan. 1st. Begin now or write for booklet W.

**The Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings**  
Junction Park Row and Beekman St., N. Y.

**4 1/2 PER CENT**

**I OFFER**  
stock in a subsidiary company of the  
**N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co.**

**To Net 6 1/2%**  
on the investment.

Details on application.

**MALCOLM STUART**  
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**6% GUARANTEED 6% STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO.**

This company owns basic patents on, and manufactures **the only folding typewriter on the market.** The price is \$50, including carrying case.

We offer **one thousand shares of our 6% Preferred Stock** at par, \$100 per share, with a bonus of 50% of Common stock.

WE GUARANTEE interest at the rate of 6% on the Preferred stock, payable semi-annually, from the date of your investment. This return will be largely increased when dividend payments on the Common stock are commenced.

Write today for booklet of interesting information, and banking and commercial references.

**THE STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY**  
350 Broadway, New York

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 702.)

is inclined to sell, see signs of a quiet accumulation of good securities by conservative investors. These are of a class who have sufficient means to follow the market down if any further depression occurs, so that their securities will average up on a fairly reasonable basis. No one can ever tell the particular moment when stocks have reached their lowest level. If he could, untold wealth would be at his disposal.

The winners on Wall Street are those who are able to realize when prices are nearing bottom. If they buy at such a time and keep on buying as the market continues to decline, they run every chance of making a substantial profit. The trouble with the public is that it usually buys when everybody else is buying and when the market has had a substantial advance and is naturally entitled to a recession. My readers must not infer that I think stocks of all kinds are absolutely a safe purchase at present prices.

It would be foolish to say this, especially in the light of pending events. If the Supreme Court, for instance, should decide in the trust cases that the stockholders of some of our greatest corporations can be enjoined from receiving dividends or if the corporations can be forbidden to pay dividends on the securities of companies they hold, a panicky break in the stock market might be a natural consequence. Or if the railroads, with their increased expenditures, are forbidden to increase their freight rates and are subjected to heavier taxes and penalties, or even to a reduction of freight and passenger rates, nothing can save some of our railways from bankruptcy. Nearly all of them would be obliged to reduce or pass their dividends.

But such contingencies seem remote. Our courts, and especially the highest court, can usually be trusted to consult the public welfare as well as to obey the letter of the law.

U., Pittsburgh, Pa.: I never heard of the Liston Mining Co.  
Rex, San Francisco, Cal.: New York Transportation sold during the panic at \$2 and less per share. Recent sales were around \$6 a share. I called attention to this stock as a fair speculative purchase when it sold at less than \$3. Any reliable broker will be glad to advise you concerning an investment whether small or great and will give you a list of securities he recommends and the prices around which they can be bought. Connor & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau St., New York, pay special attention to the investment of small sums in the securities of reliable corporations.

(Continued on page 705.)

#### A War and a Woman.

(Continued from page 695.)

Somewhere, soon after, Callahan met somebody with a first-aid outfit, who put a tourniquet about his right arm and told him a couple of inches seemed to be gone from his elbow. Then he started rather aimlessly for the nearest hospital. He knew the general direction, but had no idea how far away it might be. After a time, being tired, he sat down with his back against a tree to rest. Something cracked sharply near his head, as though a missile had hit the tree. He came to himself, dazed. While he was trying to remember, another bullet whistled near him. The line of battle had changed somewhat and he was again within the zone of fire. He climbed to his feet painfully, drank the last of the water in his canteen and stumbled toward the rear. A sergeant with a tourniquet about his left arm near the shoulder came along. "Hello!" he said, with a ghastly attempt to smile. "Got you in the arm, too, eh?"

"The lieutenant—they killed the captain—the lieutenant made me go to the hospital. Is it somewhere near here?"

"A fellow told me it was about ten miles," said the sergeant.

Callahan sat down. "It's no use," he said. "I can't make it. I keep getting sleepy."

"I'm dizzy as the mischief myself," said the sergeant. "Great game, this war, ain't it?"

After a little while they felt better and hit upon a plan. As Callahan had a good left arm and the sergeant a good right, they would put their arms about one another and thereby be of mutual assistance. They went on this way for a mile or two, when they came to a little, nasty, unhealthy, muddy stream, where they had the most refreshing drink there ever was. They stumbled on. Sometimes one fainted and the other brought him to consciousness. When they were able they rose and went through the jungle, over the broad path the brigade had made but yesterday. Tropical birds chattered at them. Vile and grotesque land crabs clattered out of their path. The rattle of musketry had long since died away. It was very peaceful and intolerably hot.

It was the middle of the afternoon when, far ahead, they heard the sound of approaching troops. Sweating through the jungle dampness, a regiment of infantry came along. Callahan and the sergeant sat down to let them pass.

"How far is it to the fighting?" demanded a grimy private.

"God knows! How far is it to the hospital?" replied the sergeant.

"Three or four miles," somebody said.

"Can you make it?"

"We could if we didn't get so faint," said Callahan.

Out of the passing company stepped a corporal bearing a quart milkcan. Where he had collected either it or its contents must remain one of the mysteries of war. He took off the top for a cup and poured something in it. "Drink a good one," he said.

The sergeant took the cover in a trembling hand and sniffed at it incredulously. "It's whiskey!" he cried to Callahan, and gulped its contents.

"Next!" said the young man with the can, and passed the improvised cup to Callahan.

"Here's how!" muttered Callahan mechanically, and downed the fiery drink. Almost instantly he felt some of his strength coming back.

"What regiment's this?" he asked.

"The Forty-third—from Silsby's," said the corporal, screwing the top back into the can.

Callahan looked sharply at his benefactor, who was grinning. Then he, too, smiled. "The swelling went out of your nose, all right, didn't it?" he remarked.

The rear of the regiment was going by and Mooney had to hurry to rejoin his company. There was no animosity in the heart of either man. The jungle is a long way from Plattsburg, and perspectives get changed after a battle. The black-haired corporal held out his hand.

"Good luck to you, old man!" he said. "You want to get back to the hospital as soon as you can and get that wing dressed."

Callahan took the outstretched hand in his left. "Oh, we'll make it all right," he said. He stood a second. "About that scrap of ours," he said hes-

itatingly. "I guess that drink more than squares us for that wallop you gave me. I hope you and Mamie will be happy."

"Mamie!" cried Mooney, with a laugh. "She married the boss hash-slinger the week after you left Plattsburg!"

#### A Democrat's Argument for Ships.

NOW THAT the Democracy is coming to a position where it can shape legislation, it is significant when a prominent Democrat and member of Tammany Hall comes back from a visit to South America chiding us for not establishing a merchant marine. The Hon. Lewis Nixon, returning from South America, where he went as a United States delegate to the Pan-American Conference and special ambassador to the Chilean centenary, is more than ever convinced of the necessity of direct steamship lines between our ports and those of South America. Mr. Nixon does not believe in subsidies, but by his plan would penalize the ships of other countries which receive subsidies from their governments. This indirect method does not seem to us as wise and effective as a more direct method, as, e. g., a mail subvention system. But almost any workable plan which would stimulate the building of American ships, manned by our own citizens and flying the Stars and Stripes, would be preferable to present inactivity.

From Buenos Ayres one can take a steamer for Europe every day of the year, while only one sailing a month is provided for New York. Every year's delay on the part of our government puts our foreign trade more firmly in the hands and under the control of other countries. The European trading nations are constantly increasing their South American fleets not only in size, but in efficiency and in comfort. "Commerce between the nations of the Amer-

ican hemisphere is increasing rapidly," says Mr. Nixon, "but ships of other countries are strengthening their grip upon it just as rapidly. In time they will build up a system powerful enough to replace competition by dictation." With this vital problem of the nation's commerce we have too long dallied. Any legislation which would build up unfairly private shipping interests should be avoided, but the problem may be solved without that result. We need, first of all, direct mail connection with foreign ports; and a mail subvention measure which would provide this by giving the contracts to our own ships at a reasonable compensation would at the same time enable our ships to compete successfully for the carrying of freight and passengers.

The muck-raker has been attacked from many different standpoints, but none more effectively than in a statement coming from one in authority, in connection with our South American trade. Julius G. Lay, United States consul-general at Rio Janeiro, returning home on leave of absence, supports the general conclusions of Mr. Nixon, but states that a further drawback to the development of commercial relations with South America is the prejudice that has been aroused against the United States by the quality of the telegraphic news appearing in the Brazilian press. As a rule, the subject matter of dispatches from the United States is devoted wholly to murders, divorces and similar sensational stories, while not a line appears of the achievements of the country. "Naturally the Brazilian is prejudiced," says Mr. Lay, "when he gets nothing but that sort of news." This is not the observation of a traveler, but of one who has resided in the leading South American republic and knows the feeling of the people, and is another serious indictment against muck-rakers as real enemies of progress, commercial and financial as well as moral.



THIS advertisement—the first I have written for Leslie's Weekly—is for the benefit of those who have no interest in speculative or high-finance securities, but who are interested in investing their money in established and honestly managed dividend-paying manufacturing companies in New England.

*Thomas C. Perkins*

NEW ENGLAND stands for conservatism, sound morals and solid principles of doing business. Its wealth and prosperity are bound up in its successful and constantly expanding manufacturing industries.

Stocks of these companies have proved and are today one of the safest and best opportunities for investing money particularly for those who have had the foresight to buy them when they were originally issued.

These stocks when so purchased return the holder not only six per cent. and often more, but a portion of the increasing wealth and prosperity of this country through the rise in market value from year to year.

The following table shows a few of New England's best manufacturing stocks, the par value or original cost per share, annual dividend, and present approximate selling price and interest return.

	Original Cost	Dividend	Market Price Today	Yield at Present Time
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.	\$100.	45%	1300.	3.46%
Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.	100.	12%	320.	3.75%
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.	25.	14%	93.	3.76%
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.	100.	8%	190.	4.21%
Lawton Mills, Plainfield, Conn.	100.	8%	165.	4.85%
Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. (Preferred)	100.	6%	118.	5.08%
Uswoco Mills, Lawrence, Mass. (Guaranteed Preferred)	100.	7%	110.	6.36%
Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass. (Convertible Pref.)	100.	7%	110.	6.36%

The great difficulty with the average investor is how to inform himself as to the best stocks to buy and where to buy them.

I am a specialist in the best dividend-paying New England manufacturing stocks. The man or woman with one hundred dollars to invest has just as good a chance as the one with ten thousand. It makes no difference where you live, you can do business with me by mail to your entire satisfaction. From small beginnings, five years ago, I have built up one of the largest businesses of selling by mail high-grade investment securities to small investors.

Two of the best New England manufacturing stocks to be bought today, in my judgment, are as follows:

#### The Uswoco Mills, of Lawrence, Mass.

**7% Guaranteed Preferred Stock**  
The Uswoco Mills are leased to the United States Worsted Company, one of the largest and most prosperous textile manufacturing companies in New England. Present price \$110 a share, to net 6.36%. Send for Circular A.

#### The Hendee Mfg. Co., of Springfield, Mass.

**7% Convertible Preferred Stock**  
This old-established company (makers of the well-known Indian motor-cycles) shows remarkable earnings. The convertible feature of this stock is very valuable. Present price \$110 a share, to net 6.36%. Send for Circular B.

If You Have \$100, \$1,000, or \$10,000 to Invest, No Matter Where You Live—Write Me Today

**THOMAS C. PERKINS**  
INCORPORATED

50 CONNECTICUT MUTUAL BUILDING  
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.



# The Children's Hour

Six of the Pictures Submitted in Leslie's Amateur Contest This Week



**Who's Champion Now?** (First Prize, \$5.)  
Mrs. J. F. Whitesides, Tennessee.



**A Country Walk.** (Second Prize, \$3.)  
Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



**What Are the Wild Waves Saying?**  
Douglas Brown, Massachusetts.



**Marbles.**  
Harry F. Blanchard, New York.

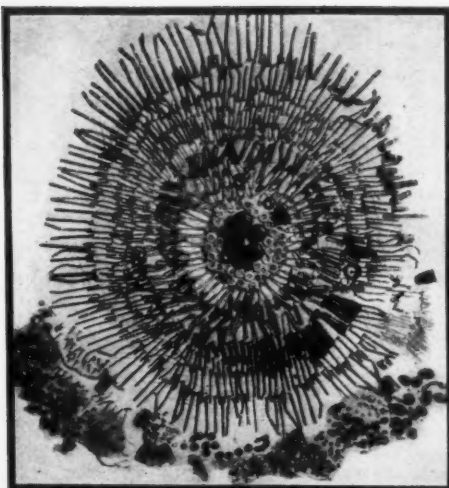


**Baby's Bath.** (Third Prize, \$2.)  
Eva Emerson, Colorado.



**The Rival.**  
Austin Yates, Texas.

## Curiosities



**What One Insane Woman Ate.**  
Photograph of articles found in the stomach of Sally Roper, a patient in the St. Joseph's (Mo.) Hospital, 453 nails, 42 screws and 942 miscellaneous hardware.



**A Snow-clad Train.**  
An Illinois Central engine at Cedar Falls, Ia., after a trip through a heavy storm. Wet snow is worse than deep snow for schedules.



**The Biggest Cheese in the World.**  
Made by J. L. Jacquot, of Appleton, Wis., for exhibition at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. This cheese weighs two tons. It took 50,000 pounds of milk.



**Signing the Biggest Register.**  
General Daniel E. Sickles writing his name in the great book on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, during the Peace Monument dedication, Nov. 14, 1910.



**The Face in the Board.**  
The queer beast shown in this piece of wood is due to the knots and grain as it came from the saw. It belongs to E. P. Andrew, Detroit.



**Luncheon around the Face of a Clock.**  
This table is the face of the largest electric clock in the world. It is to be erected in Liverpool. Mr. Hardy Parsons, the inventor, is standing in the picture.

(Con)  
Interest, New  
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Fifth Avenue, N  
which gives you  
H., Astoria, L  
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### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 703.)

Interest, New Haven, Conn.: The convertible bonds of the New York Realty Owners share in the profits and are redeemable in cash at the holder's option. Write to the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, for their "Booklet 18" which gives you all the information you will require.

H. Astoria, L. I.: Giroux Con. Mines Co. (if that is the stock to which you refer) has a capital of over \$5,000,000 and an authorized bond issue of \$1,500,000. It has a number of claims on which a great deal of work has been done. Exaggerated claims have been made regarding some of its mines. I look upon the stock as decidedly speculative.

Small Investor, Portland, Me.: 1. Most of the railroad bonds are in denominations of \$500 or \$1,000, but bonds in denominations of \$100 are now being provided by many corporations, some of them paying 9 per cent. The brokers who offer these are always willing to give their references and a full description of the security. If this is refused you would be wise to leave the securities alone.

Six Per Cent, Harrisburg, Pa.: Many New England industrial stocks have been dividend payers for years and yield from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. You can buy one share or more. Thomas C. Perkins, 50 Connecticut Mutual Bldg., Hartford, Conn., makes a specialty of these shares and gives excellent bank references. Write to him for his "Circulars A and B," both of which describe securities netting nearly 6 per cent.

Student, St. Paul, Minn.: 1. You are wise in deciding to study the stock market before getting in too deep. If you had done that before, you might have saved a part of your \$400. 2. I advise you to read the weekly financial letter, explaining financial conditions and investments, issued by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York. It will be sent you without charge if you will write to them for it.

Safety, Providence, R. I.: 1. Municipal bonds having the credit of a great city behind them are always regarded as the choicest investments. Bonds of Eastern cities realize 4 per cent. or less, but Western municipalities pay as high as 6 per cent. in some instances. 2. Ulen & Co., bankers, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, offer a large number of municipal bonds paying from 4 to 6 per cent., and will send you a list if you will write them for it.

C. Thornville, O.: Repeated warnings have recently been sent out against the purchase of a large crop of insurance stocks now being offered to the public in various forms. It has been disclosed that the commissions paid on the sales are very heavy and that statements are made regarding the enormous profits of life and fire insurance companies that are not fully justified. It would be safer to buy stocks quoted on the exchanges or securities in corporations with which you are familiar.

Danger, Denver, Col.: 1. The election of an anti-Southern Pacific candidate for Governor of California may affect S. P. and U. P., but that remains to be seen. 2. The best stock on your list, in my judgment is Pennsylvania R. R. 3. A special letter on Pennsylvania, U. S. Steel, S. P., U. P., C. and O., Rock Island, and a number of other stocks, has been prepared by Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, 55 Broadway, New York, and will be sent to any of my readers without charge on request.

Cinch, New Orleans, La.: 1. The man who is so urgently recommending you to buy the mining stock at fifteen cents a share is probably receiving a commission on the sale. Leave it alone. 2. I do not recommend Con. Oil Co. of California. 3. If you want to speculate in a low-priced security with some chance of watching it develop, buy the stock of a growing industrial. 4. I think well of U. S. Light and Heat com. around \$2 a share. Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, will be glad to give you information regarding it.

Beginner, Detroit, Mich.: A young man of eighteen years ought not to think of buying Wall Street securities until he learns a little more about business and Wall Street methods. It would be foolish to risk your small savings in a bucket shop speculation. You can get a better rate of interest than your savings bank pays and make a perfectly safe investment of \$10 a week or a month, by buying the mortgage certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. This security is safe beyond question. The fact that you can buy a certificate, by paying small installments, and get 4 1/2 per cent. on your money all the while, without fear of sustaining loss commends this course to any

young man or woman who wants to be sure of his or her savings. If you will write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. for its pamphlet of information and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY it will be promptly sent you.

W. Marion, Ind.: You would have a better opportunity to invest your surplus advantageously if you would put it in approved securities which have a market in Wall Street. I think well of the Kansas City Southern 5 per cent. bonds now offered on a basis to yield 4.9 per cent. A higher rate of interest would be paid by some well selected pref. stock, having no bonded indebtedness ahead of it, and if this stock is offered with a bonus of common stock it is more attractive from the speculative standpoint. The 7 per cent. cumulative pref. stock of the McCrum-Howell Co. offered at par with a 10 per cent. bonus in common stock by George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, looks like an attractive proposition from the standpoint I have named as earnings for the past six years have averaged over three times the pref. dividend. If you will write to Burr & Co. for their "Circular 124" you will get the details of the proposition. Burr & Co. have, of course, no connection with the Burr Brothers whose recent arrest for fraudulent transactions has been reported. I think well of the American Telegraph & Cable Co. stock with dividends guaranteed by the Western Union sold on a basis to net 6 per cent. and offered by Edgingham, Lawrence & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 111 Broadway, New York.

(Continued on page 707.)

### A Great Religious Movement.

THE MOST significant movement of the last few years in religious circles has been the rise of laymen in the affairs of the church. And the most striking single manifestation of this interest of men in religion is the Laymen's Missionary Movement. During last winter it carried on a campaign in all parts of the United States, and, in a series of missionary meetings and banquets in sixty or more large centers, awakened the interest and support of at least 75,000 men. Much money was pledged for missions under the spell of these gatherings, but few treasuries of the various denominational boards have as yet been burdened with greatly increased gifts. The problem now is to make good. Raising the money already pledged is the immediate work before the Laymen's Movement, for unless this is done the stirring conventions of last winter would have been better not held.

J. Campbell White will continue as leader of meetings and principal speaker, in which position he has no equal; but for the active work of raising the funds, W. B. Millar, of the Y. M. C. A., has been chosen. Mr. Millar, who has been at the head of the army and navy department of the Y. M. C. A., has had remarkable success in establishing homes for our soldiers and sailors at all important posts and stations. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War the United States was doing practically nothing along religious lines for its enlisted men; now, as Mr. Millar retires, the United States has been placed side by side with other nations in this respect. To Mr. Millar belongs the credit



# Swift's Premium Calendar for 1911

## "The Courtships of American Poetry"

Four large, beautiful pictures in 13 colors that everyone will prize—  
**Hiawatha and Minnehaha    Priscilla and John Alden**  
**Maud Muller and the Judge    Evangeline and Gabriel**

This charming calendar depicts the courtships of the four most famous romances of American Poetry—dear to every American as typical of the sweethearts of long ago. The scenes are historically correct, with all the quaint surroundings and costumes of the period. These fine pictures are taken from celebrated paintings and below each is a suitable quotation from the poem. There is no advertising on them to prevent framing. Sent prepaid for

**10 cents, coin or stamps,  
or—one cap from a jar of Swift's Beef Extract,  
or—10 Wool Soap Wrappers.**  
(In Canada 10 cents additional is required on account of duty)

## Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

have passed another year of favor with the housewife because of their high quality and mild, delicious flavor. When you order be sure to say "Swift's Premium" and you will get the best the market affords. At all dealers.

For Calendars, address  
**Swift & Company, 4108 Packers' Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.**

for this, for it was he who interested many millionaire philanthropists in the work and through whose hands millions of dollars were passed. Because of its eminently practical methods and non-denominational character, the Y. M. C. A. has been able to enlist the sympathy of big givers in a most remarkable degree. In this large work of missions to which Mr. Millar has now gone, a work that is inclusive of all evangelical denominations and confined to no narrow sectarian lines, it is hoped he will be able to arouse a similar financial response.

# What About Brain Food?

## This Question Came Up in the Recent Trial for Libel.

A "Weekly" printed some criticisms of the claims made for our foods. It evidently did not fancy our reply printed in various newspapers, and brought suit for libel. At the trial some interesting facts came out.

Some of the chemical and medical experts differed widely.

The following facts, however, were quite clearly established:

Analysis of brain by an unquestionable authority, Geoghegan, shows of Mineral Salts, Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined (Phosphate of Potash), 2.91 per cent of the total, 5.33 of all Mineral Salts.

This is over one-half.

Beaunis, another authority shows "Phosphoric Acid combined" and Potash 73.44 per cent from a total of 101.07.

Considerable more than one-half of Phosphate of Potash.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows: Potassium and Phosphorus, (which join and make Phosphate of Potash), is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt unites with albumen and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

The natural conclusion is that if Phosphate of Potash is the needed mineral element in brain and you use food which does not contain it, you have brain fog because its daily loss is not supplied.

On the contrary, if you eat food known to be rich in this element, you place before the life forces that which nature demands for brain-building.

In the trial a sneer was uttered because Mr. Post announced that he had made years of research in this country and some clinics of Europe, regarding the effect of the mind on digestion of food.

But we must be patient with those who sneer at facts they know nothing about.

Mind does not work well on a brain that is broken down by lack of nourishment.

A peaceful and evenly poised mind is necessary to good digestion.

Worry, anxiety, fear, hate, &c., &c., directly interfere with or stop the flow of Ptyalin, the digestive juice of the mouth, and also interfere with the flow of the digestive juices of stomach and pancreas.

Therefore, the mental state of the individual has much to do (more than suspected) with digestion.

This trial has demonstrated:

That Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumen and water.

That Grape-Nuts contains that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required.

"There's a Reason"

**Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,**

Battle Creek, Mich.



**A Happy Marriage**  
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary, every day sources.

**SEXOLOGY**  
(Illustrated)  
by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

- Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
- Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
- Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume. Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid  
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.  
**PURITAN PUB. CO., 743 Ferry Bldg., PHILA., Pa.**

**AGENTS 100% PROFIT**  
**15 IN ONE**

Most perfect and valuable combination of tools ever invented. Sells at sight to Farmers, Plumber, Machinists, Automobile Owners, in stores and home. Made of Drop Forged high grade carbon steel. One agent in Essex County, N. Y., after a 6 days' canvass ordered 100 tools. His profit \$100.00. Big snap for agents. Sample free to workers.  
**T. THOMAS MFG. CO., 2814 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

**THE BEST LIGHT**  
Makes and burns its own gas. Costs 2c. per week. Gives 5-9 candle power light and casts no shadow. No dirt, grease, nor odor. Unequaled for Homes, Stores, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, etc. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

**THE BEST LIGHT CO.**  
382 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

**Moving Picture Machines MAKE BIG MONEY**  
A wonderful opportunity to make big money entertaining the public. No limit to the profits, showing in churches, school houses, lodges, theatres, etc. We show you how to conduct the business, furnishing complete outfit. No experience whatever is necessary. If you want to make \$15.00 to \$50.00 a night write today and learn how. Catalogue Free. Distributors of Moving Picture Machines, Post Card Projectors, Talking Machines, etc.  
**CHICAGO PROJECTING CO., 225 Dearborn St., Dept. 214, Chicago**

**HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS**  
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.  
**Wood Rollers Tin Rollers**

**Agents Wanted!**  
Either Sex. To sell our silver handle Embroidery Needles. You are sure to do well as the sun is to rise, if you follow our advice. Our claim of having the best article for agents is backed by \$5,000 reward for anything better. Write for terms. Address  
**WHALE ART COMPANY, 654 Dover St., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**18 TOOLS IN ONE PAIR of Scissors**  
Here is the most wonderful pair of scissors ever saw or heard of. 18 complete and perfect tools, the greatest convenience in the home, office, camp, traveling, or anywhere. Actual size 4-1/2 in. long. This gives you an entire tool chest for the pocket. Thousands of these scissors have been sold for \$1. We bought a big lot and sell them **NOW AT 75c** with elegant leather case. **Money back if not satisfied. Send your order today.**  
**W. M. C. HOCKING CO., 494 Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

**OUR AGENTS MAKE \$4 PER DAY**  
That's their average earnings from the sale of our celebrated Aluminum cooking utensils. They're light, clean, handsome, inexpensive. Sell on sight to housewives. Big profit in every sale. No experience needed. We'll teach you. Big chance for both men and women. Write at once for particulars and ask how to get the patent Gem Aluminum Steam Cooker shown in picture, free.  
**American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Dept. C, Lemont, Ill.**

**HOTEL Van Cortlandt**  
142-146 West 49th Street, New York  
Centrally located, near Broadway, within a few minutes' walk of principal theatres and stores. 200 rooms and baths; quiet, commodious, light and airy, with homelike surroundings. Large, comfortable Lounging Rooms; Cuisine exceptional. All water used is carefully filtered and all ice is made on the premises from distilled water.  
**New Thoroughly Modern Fireproof Room, with use of bath \$1.50 per day**  
Room with private bath, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.  
Parlor, bedroom and bath . . . \$3.50 to \$5.00

**How To Learn To Fly.**  
(Continued from page 691.)  
the motor chugging and the wide-extended wings at his armpits, he is at home. That, briefly, is "the instinct for the air," which is the phrase dearly beloved of flyers.

The sense of relationship to the machine the flying men describe in pretty much the following terms: Every moment the pilot is in action, his body alive and flowing, his hands at the levers and wheels, his shoulders squirming about to shift the steel tubing frame which governs the balancing planes. With each new position of the machine, so sensitive to the wind pressures, his body takes a new position to meet the demand, a vital dynamic ballast, guiding, manipulating, balancing. He fits in as part of the flexible machine. At his shoulders he sprouts wings, with clever wires his hands stretch out to the trailing rudder—he is no alien body in the wood and wire structure. Erect, but flowing, he thrusts out of the winged creature like the brain-laden head of the bird.

Like most practical men, working in concrete things, the flyers are full of figures of speech. They describe their performance variously as balancing on a bicycle, where every instant, unconsciously, or, better, instinctively, you establish new equilibriums. Again, they speak of flying through air as like the act of skating over thin ice or cakes of floating ice, where no single layer will bear the weight, but where the speed diffuses the pressure. It is like tight-rope walking in the intense concentration of mind and muscle to a constantly changing position. It is like automobile racing in the focusing of attention to the route just ahead and the violent new conditions which will spring up out of the unknown. Moisants calls the air a river, with strong main currents, and now and again unexpected eddies and whirlpools, where, going slow, you will be spun around like a chip or upset like a cockleshell, but where with momentum you will cut through the swirl of trouble.

"If you are climbing for altitude, with your nose well in the air, and your motor suddenly skips and gives out, you have plenty of time to save your life," says Hamilton. "Your motor will continue to do something for you for four or five seconds, besides the acquired momentum which you will have. In that time you can get the machine straightened out and her nose pointing downward for volplaning."

On the solution for lateral capsizing—turning on the side and crashing to the ground—authorities differ. Hamilton jams his rudder in the direction of the depressed side, swoops away from where the trouble is and lifts the machine to equilibrium. Moisants makes a sharp plunge to the depressed side by turning his vertical rudder toward the opposite direction. The Wrights operate their rear planes by wires, so that altering the angles of incidence with which the dangerous current smites the machine switches over the air pressure from the high tilting side to the lower side.

The Moisants give the following advice to those who would learn to fly: "If you wish to be a pilot, you must not be of an excitable, nervous disposition. You mustn't be dull nor slow; you must be, above all, a good guesser, feeling ahead of time what's going to happen. For learning what levers to pull and the surface details of flying, from ten to twenty days will be time enough if a man has nerve to start with; but to make a real flyer, the pupil has got to be born for it. When you are walking along the street, the bumps and irregularities come naturally enough to you, and you step over them or around them. Now it is the same with flying, except that you act after they happen. You cannot tell ahead of time when the bottom is going to drop out of the air and you go plunging down for several feet.

"I sometimes wonder if one of these days they won't build a fine recording instrument which will feel and register currents and changes of direction. Then you could steer with the same foreknowledge which the ship captain has, when he sees the water ruffled by the squall. He is ready for it when it strikes. Most important of all, in learning to fly, use a machine which has flown, one that is air-broken. When you are yourself unskilled, you don't want to fool with a machine which is itself an experiment.

Many of these persons who are neither builders, mechanics nor pilots try to do all three jobs at once, inventing some machine which has never gone up, and then at the same time trying to pilot it when they are ignorant of that job, too."

Hamilton describes the course of training for making a flyer, as follows: "Get used to your machine on the ground. Get used to its vibrations and the funny tremors that run through you. Learn to pull at the levers and get to know the engine. The first time you leave the ground, you'll grab at everything in sight, your seat will feel so insecure. Then run low over the ground, half a mile at a time. Do that for several days; then turn corners, and gradually learn to turn them short. After that, combine a lot of sharp corners, and you have a circle; and when you can circle, you can fly."

The Moisants then described to me their system for bucking fogs, darkness and new country. At four-twenty-nine, when twilight was settling with mist in the air, the younger Moisants cranked up for a spin from Belmont Park to Garden City, where a captive balloon was hanging mast-high. He steered by compass, through the gathering dark, taking his course east by one-eighth south. He was back again at his green hangar, No. 18, at five-forty o'clock. In winning the \$10,000 Statue of Liberty race from Belmont Park, a thirty-four-mile event, he used his compass at the start, picking a course west by one-quarter south, and then heading home for the Park with east by one-quarter north. Over unknown territory he uses a map and a compass, picking up city after city, as he did in flying from Paris to London.

"Conditions vary with each trip," continued the Moisants. "On a calm day, with a good motor, you can climb at an angle of from fifteen to almost twenty degrees. The air close to the ground is full of treacherous currents and flurries from the surface irregularities, the buildings and trees. At a height of about five hundred feet you get more regular and stable conditions, and that is a good height for flying. In a swift wind it is dangerous to rise suddenly; but if you are volplaning to the ground in the teeth of the wind, you can often make a steep and swift descent, so that it looks as if you were going to bury the machine in the ground. The wind kills the momentum, which would otherwise be dangerous. If the motor breaks in flight, you may have to veer over to the side, to get speed enough to catch up with the nose of the craft, and so aim it downward. In descending you circle around and could come down a thousand meters inside a hundred-foot circle. It is a matter of training and instinct to feel and estimate wind drift, how far you are being carried out of the course.

"The time will soon come when each large city will have air lanes for landing—long, wide tracts where the volplaning aeroplane may glide in from the overhead trip. Strengthening laws will forbid flying over centers of population, endangering the lives of many persons. It will be at least a heavy fine and prison penalty, and it may become necessary to make it a capital punishment offense. It is impossible to prophesy about the price of aeroplanes, with the desire for immense horse-power and illimitable speed; it may be that \$100,000 will not be felt to be too much to pay. Let us say, though, that around \$2,000 will perhaps be the price for a good machine of the future."

While the sky chauffeurs were talking, a gull was soaring a great way up. One of Allen Pinkerton's detectives, close by the red field flag, pointed to the poised bird.

"It's got 'em all beat!" he said.

#### Cupid Still Popular in Society.

EVERY one may not be catalogued in the Social Register, but nearly every one is interested in the names and careers of those who are so catalogued; and by all such the monthly issue of that publication, just out from the New York office, will be eagerly received. It shows, for all the cities covered, an increase of ten per cent. in the number of marriages, compared with an increase of eight per cent. in the number of deaths. In New York City 692 persons "in society" were married during 1910, compared with 654 in 1909. The cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton have been added to the series.

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## COOK'S IMPERIAL

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Made from the purest grapes naturally fermented. It de-lights the taste and affords exquisite pleasure.

### The American Champagne

Its purity, quality and flavor adds zest and buoyancy to the merry hour. Served by discriminating hostesses in the best American homes.

#### Easy Money in Photographs.

IT IS a fact that there is no easier way to make a little pin money, and sometimes "a good lot," than by taking sharp, clean photographs, such as would be attractive for a publication like **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, and submitting them for publication at the customary rates, which range from \$1 to \$20—the latter, of course, for a photograph of exceptional value. In very rare instances, like the San Francisco earthquake, the first photograph sent in to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** received a prize of \$100.

A young woman in one of our prominent cities, who devotes much attention to amateur photography simply for the love of the art, boasts of the pin money she gets from her photographs for **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. In one year this amounted to over \$700. It will be remembered that when the Wellman balloon expedition was brought into New York, some of the steamer's passengers who had amateur photographs of the balloon party received from \$50 to \$150 apiece from the newspapers for the first photographs of the rescue that were published.

**LESLIE'S WEEKLY** invites all its readers to take good, clean pictures of events of human interest and send them in for our Amateur and News Contests. Every photograph used is paid for, and the prize offers and the payments for photographs of especial value make a very generous consideration for each picture received.

The trouble with most amateur photographers is that they do not recognize that photographs of accidents, fires, casualties, collisions, curious events and matters of general interest always have the preference over anything else. Too many amateurs send in pictures of a favorite baby, sister or brother, with no particular interest except to the immediate family. Others send in pictures of beautiful scenes, landscapes, cloud effects—all attractive, but none of them possessing particular human interest—that is, an interest in which everybody shares. The latter are the ones that al-

ways find a ready market. Bear in mind that the first consideration is that the photograph shall be sharp, distinct, clear, not dim and cloudy, and also that every photograph should have plainly written on the back in lead pencil something descriptive of the picture.

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 705.)

S., Boston, Mass.: There are three Blue Bird Mines, all said to be either dead or idle.

A., Shippensburg, Pa.: 1. I do not deem it wise to borrow money to speculate in Wall Street. 2. I would leave Cobalt Central alone.

B., Pittsburgh, Pa.: I do not recommend the International Producers Oil Co.'s stock as "a safe investment."

R. C., Pittsfield, Mass.: The Doyle mines have no connection with Wall Street. Give preference to something for which there is always a ready market.

R., Oil City, Pa.: Usually it is not a good rule to throw good money after bad, nor is it a good idea to sign a paper simply because you are asked to do so.

M., Erie, Pa.: I can get no information about Tripple Trip mining. I presume it met the usual fate of the fifteen-cent propositions so numerous during the mining boom.

K., Litchfield, Minn.: 1. I do not consider the Dan Patch Air Line a good investment. 2. Nor the M. W. Savage Factories Co., but the latter is preferable to the former as a business man's speculation.

L. B., Newark, N. J.: I do not regard American Telegraph Typewriter or Auto Press as a good investment. I look upon them as industrial speculative propositions.

H., New York: You are entitled to a report as a stockholder. If you will send it to me with the balance sheet, I will endeavor to give you an opinion. Nothing is known of Obispo Rubber Plantation Co. stock on Wall St.

H., Indianapolis, Ind.: Gilt-edged investments of the highest character are not on a much better basis than 4 per cent. Investments paying twice that figure must naturally have something of a speculative character unless in very exceptional cases.

B. P. H., Addyston, O.: I know of no quotation for Postal Life Insurance stock. I have frequently called attention to the fact that stocks sold on our exchanges always have a market, and therefore are preferred by careful investors and speculators.

Mail, Buffalo, N. Y.: You can open an account by mail with \$1 or more. A good deal of money is now deposited by mail. Write to the Franklin Society, Junction Park Row and Beekman St., New York, for its booklet W, showing how to make deposits by mail. This society pays 4½ per cent.

A. B. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: The Second Avenue Railroad was leased in 1898 to the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. on an 8 per cent. basis for the first two years and 9 per cent. thereafter. It was placed in the hands of a receiver who is still operating the property independently. Its future is involved in the complexities of the local traction situation. I would not sacrifice the stock.

G., Baltimore, Md.: Because one concern makes big profits under a good management is no reason why another concern in the same business will succeed. Don't invest in anything which bases its inducements on the fact that it is a business of which some one else has made a success. This applies to mining, oil, magazine, and all other offers.

A. T. B., Port Jervis, N. Y.: Corn Products Refining com. for a long pull might do, but in taking speculative chances it might be well to try different stocks. Suppose you take a few shares of U. S. Light & Heat com., Corn Products, com., Distillers and American Ice. Of course, these must be looked upon as speculative and not as investments.

S., St. Louis, Mo.: The decided decline in British Consols reflects the perturbation in financial circles arising out of political conditions, and the possibility of radical legislation by the Liberal party if it is retained in power. It may be that the low price of Consols will turn attention to the value of American securities. This is a matter of judgment.

D., Portland, Ore.: Current quotation for Bay State Gas is about 60 to 70 cents a share. If you read the testimony of Lawson in a recent trial you observed his method of exploiting stocks. That testimony ought to be sufficient to prove that Lawson is not in business for his health, and that when he tells "the dear public" how they can make a fortune out of the stocks he offers for sale, he is only trying to make money for himself. I would discount all his tips.

Sucker, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The danger of dealing in mining stocks is shown by the disclosure to the stockholders of the Utah Con. that the ore reserves are very much less than they were reported to be. Every dividend a mining stock pays represents a depletion of its assets. -For this reason I advise the purchase of railroad or industrial stocks or real estate bonds. 2. Write to John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular 110," with advice concerning small investments. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Sunny South: 1. The leading trust companies of New York pay 2 per cent. on daily balances of \$500 and do better on larger amounts. 2. The Auto Press reports increasing business and I would not sacrifice the shares at a loss. 3. Careful investors are beginning to buy on recessions but some believe the market is entitled to a further slump. The man who waits for the lowest price usually gets left.

Six Per Cent. Investment, Trenton, N. J.: 1. Stock in a company allied with the New York Central Railroad is offered on a basis of 6½ per cent. on the investment by Malcolm Stuart, 60 Broadway, New York, who will send full details on application. Drop him a postal card and you can look over the proposition at your leisure. 2. The six per cent. guaranteed stock of the Standard Typewriter Co. is pref. stock at \$100 a share. It is offered with a bonus of 50 per cent. of common stock. The 6 per cent. on the pref. is paid semi-annually and guaranteed by the company. It issues a booklet of interesting information which you can obtain by addressing the Standard Typewriter Co., Room 716, 360 Broadway, New York.

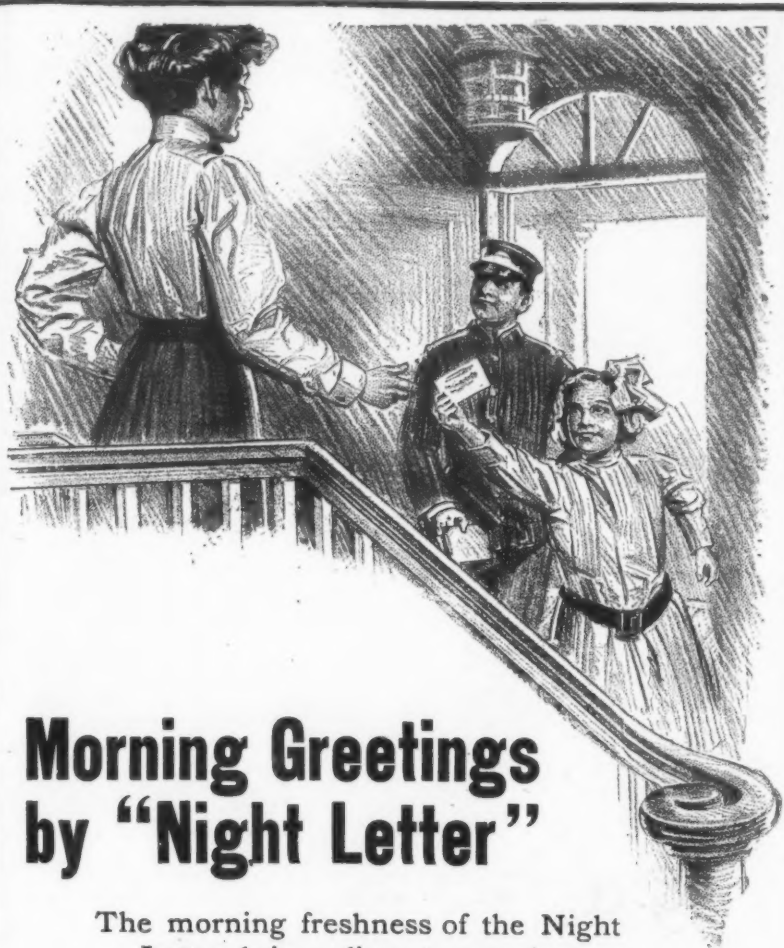
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The morning freshness of the Night Letter brings distant ones close to those at home, and allays natural anxiety.

Fifty words may be sent in a Night Letter for the price of a ten word day message.

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THIS PICTURE, "Sally in Our Alley," beautifully colored, mounted on heavy paper 12x16 inches, from our latest painting by James Montgomery Flagg, and a handsomely illustrated catalogue giving full descriptions of our complete line of engravings, both for 25 cents.

A copy of this picture alone will cost you 50 cents, when this special offer is withdrawn. Take advantage of this opportunity.

No collection of pictures is complete without "Sally in Our Alley," by one of the most famous artists in America.

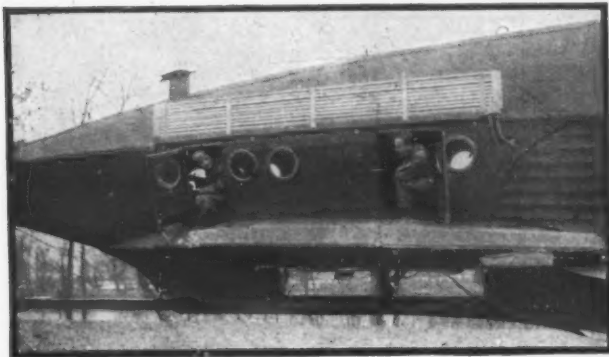
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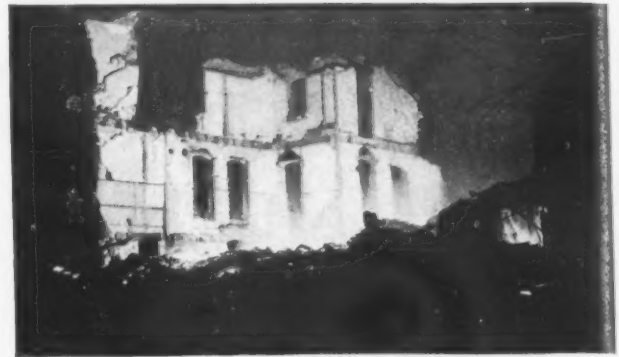
# Pictorial Record of Current Events



**The Biggest Aeroplane Yet.**  
Mammoth airship being built by J. F. Cooley, at Rochester, N. Y.



**In Memory of Brave Germans.**  
Tablet erected at Dayton, O., to men who fought in our Revolutionary and Civil wars.



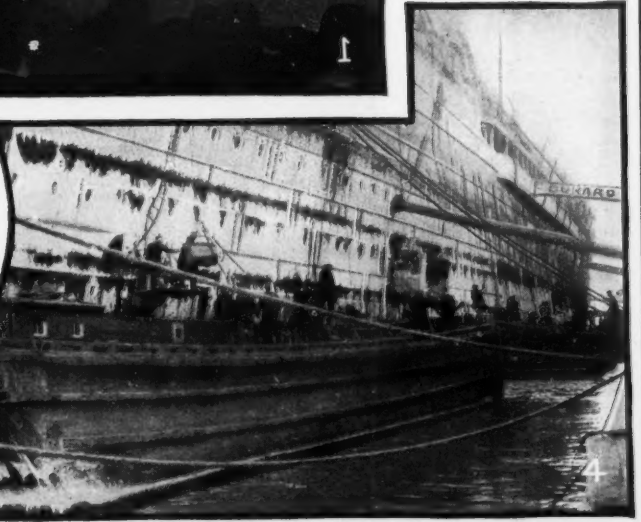
**Where Two Babies Perished.**  
Ruins of the Children's Home at Springfield, Mo. Forty-four children were rescued.



**Remarkable Snapshot of a Head-on Collision.**  
On December 9 three persons were killed and four injured in a wreck caused by mis-read orders, near Corinth, Miss.

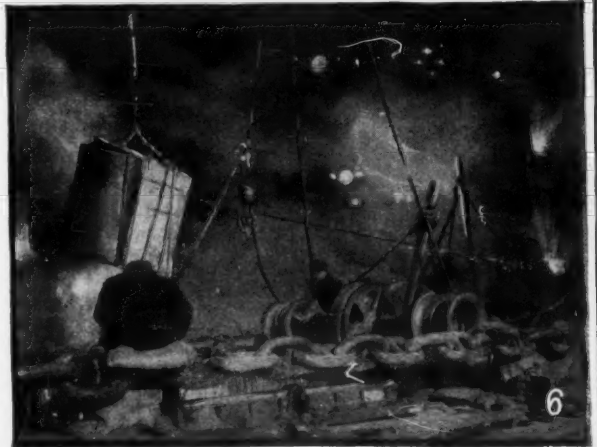


**When a Trestle Collapsed.**  
A donkey engine and train recently fell sixty feet, near Seattle, Wash., killing the engineer.



## Mauretania Ready for Her Gigantic Attempt To Break an Atlantic Record.

1. Leaving New York for the Home Trip.
2. W. R. Holt, the British Journalist Who "Did" America in Thirty-eight Hours.
3. Rushing Provisions into the Ship.
4. Shrouded in Ice as She Enters New York Harbor.
5. Preparing 60,517 Pieces of Laundry in Eight Hours.
6. Unloading Freight in the Early Morning.



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## A Warning

Hon. Melville E. S.

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# The Forum

An Age of Opportunity.

Governor-elect John A. Dix, of New York.

**WE** ARE living in an age of great opportunity. Coexistent with those opportunities is the great responsibility of meeting them successfully and well.



John A. Dix.

Co-existent with the great opportunities of this age, he says, there is a grave individual responsibility. Copyright, 1910, by the Campbell Studio.

If education qualifies the individual to meet new problems and successfully solve them, we will have development of our country, and even greater opportunities will be vouchsafed to us, because we will have been faithful over a few things and entitled to the reward of being faithful over many things. We must not forget that, in our industrial and commercial growth, careful consideration must be given to those who contribute to that growth by their skill as artisans. Corporations have become an important and permanent factor in our welfare; and while corporations as such may have received criticism, either just or unjust, it must be remembered that the human element must always be included and be responsible for the conduct of any business. That spells individual responsibility.

## A Warning to Our Workingmen.

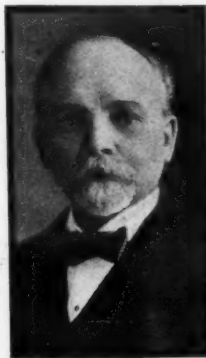
Hon. Melville E. Stone, General Manager Associated Press.

**I**N INDIA, in China and in Japan we have been the guests who have enjoyed their hospitality, only to rise in the morning and say to our hosts, "You must not sit at table with us." Believe me, this condition cannot endure. Politically we are in grave danger. Commercially, with their industry and their frugality, they are fast outstripping us. They have ceased buying flour from the Minneapolis mills, because they are grinding Indian and Manchurian wheat with Chinese labor at Woosung. A line of ships is running from the Yellow River to Seattle, bringing 72,000 tons a year of pig iron manufactured at Hankow and delivered, freight and duty added, cheaper than we can produce it. In Cawnpore, India, with American machinery, they are making shoes so cheaply that the manufacturers of Lynn can no longer compete with them. The cottons and silks which we one time sent from here to Asia are now made in Japan and China.

## Back to the Wagon Age.

Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Interstate Commerce Commission.

**C**OMPETITION belonged to the age of rapid transit by wagon. It does not belong to the age of steam. With the steam railroad came the labor union, the trust, great combinations of capital and government regulation. And they have come to stay. The fierce evils of railroad practices, which we so severely condemn, all had their origin in the system of unbridled competition which it is still our policy to enforce. That it is a mistaken policy I am fully persuaded. For the power to compete is the power to discriminate. It is out of the question to have present the element of competition and at the same time try to regulate rates. The error and futility of our efforts to make stationary rates I believe have been fully demonstrated, and for this reason I am in favor of the



Martin A. Knapp.

Competition in transit, he thinks, is now a thing of the past, for new conditions make it impossible. Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

legal sanction of railroad associations. This is the one sensible plan adapted to present conditions. Such a policy would promote the conducting of railroad transportation in a manner most beneficial to the railroads and to the public as well.

## A Good Word for Mexico.

Hamilton Holt, of the Independent, New York.

**M**EXICO is our next-door neighbor. She is bound to play a great role in the twentieth century. Above all peoples, it behooves us to help her come into her heritage. And this we can best do by encouraging friendly visits between her people and ours; by a just appreciation of her virtues and kindly criticism of her faults, by the promotion of trade and commerce across the border, and, finally, by the negotiation of treaties of arbitration to preserve perpetual peace between the two republics.

## What Free Trade Does for England.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

**E**NGLAND is the great and shining example of the results of the tariff for revenue or free trade. The revenues to support her government are raised almost exclusively by the tariff upon tea, coffee, tobacco, groceries, spirits and the immediate necessities of life. She opens her port freely to the manufacturers of other nations. The result is that her markets have been invaded by the United States, Germany, France, Italy and now by Japan and all highly organized industrial countries. They have closed one after another of her factories in different lines of business. From being the workshop of Europe, which she was when she declared for free trade seventy years ago, she has become the dumping ground for the surplus of all other countries. The highest authorities say that there are at all times in Great Britain at least 700,000 workers out of employment and on the edge of starvation.

## Some Curious "Records" of 1910.

(Continued from page 700.)

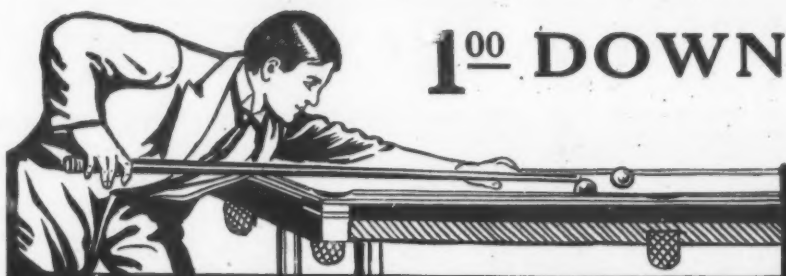
had the probably unique distinction of becoming a grandmother at twenty-eight. With a beginning like this, Mrs. Parker may yet rival Mrs. Jane Morris, a hearty old lady of eighty-nine, of Sand Gap, Ky., who reported in February that she has had a total of 580 descendants, of whom 468 are now living. And Joseph Sears, a carpenter in Dedham, Mass., on March 27 last, welcomed his thirty-fourth baby.

Such parents may be interested to hear of a feat performed by Principal Hathaway, of the Clark School, Washington, Pa., with which he unintentionally made his bid, early last February, to be included in this veracious narrative. There are 101 boys studying with him, and all the 101 disobeyed rules two days in succession by holding snowball battles in the school grounds. On the third day Nemesis arrived. Hathaway provided himself with twenty-two switches, spent two hours and seventeen minutes using them, and trounced one hundred disobedient youths. No. 101 escaped only because the principal was a bit used up by his efforts, which enabled the seventeen-year-old in question to throw him gently on the floor and sit on him. But it was mighty near a clean "record."

William Fish Narsteller, of Nicholasville, Ky. (but residing in Geneva, Switzerland, with his step-father, Brutus Clay, our minister to the stanch little mountain republic), the first American boy to be graduated from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, is of another stripe from these small fellow-citizens of his in the Keystone State. He missed a perfect record for his entire college course by only five-tenths of a point. A second young Kentuckian, Walter Covington, a farmer's son, near Bowling Green, has come forward, the subject of a second record. He is just seven, but, during the past twenty months, his hair has turned snow white.

To get back to the babies, the best story of all has come out of Atlantic City, where the applicants for positions as census enumerators were asked,

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



1<sup>00</sup> DOWN

## BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

\$1 down puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Larger Tables for \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75, etc., on easy terms. All cues, balls, etc., free.

## BECOME AN EXPERT AT HOME

The BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalog.

THE E. T. BURROWES COMPANY, 514 Center St., Portland, Maine

## Two For One COME-PACKT Saves Over Half.

Walk into any first-class furniture store and ask the lowest cash price for either a Quarter sawn White Oak Table or Morris Chair as good as Come-Packt Furniture. You will find \$16 or \$18 is low; installment houses get much more. By our system of selling direct from factory to you, we offer these two for \$16—the price of either one.

If you are not perfectly satisfied that you have received double value, send them back at our expense and get your money. We sell either piece separately: the Table (top 22 x 36) \$7.25; the Morris Chair \$8.75.

200 Big Bargains in Two Books, Mailed Free

We will send you postpaid for the asking our big furniture catalog and our new supplement, showing Sectional, Mission and Bungalow Furniture at equally low prices for dining room, living room, bedroom and den. Write today to

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A Little World of Art-Beauty is Revealed in  
**CONGRESS CARDS**  
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**OFFICIAL RULES OF CARD GAMES.** HOYLE  
SENT FOR 15 CENTS IN STAMPS.  
THE U.S. PLAYING CARD CO., CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

**BICYCLE CARDS**  
LARGE INDEXES. IVORY OR AIR-CUSHION FINISH.  
And Players Appreciate the Splendid Dealing and Wearing Qualities of Bicycle, the Most Durable 25 cent Card Made.

among other questions, "How would you classify an infant born on the high seas, to a German father, of a French mother and brought into Jersey to live?"

Newspaper readers have grown prone to expect Pittsburgh to beat any story, no matter what, but the Smoky City's best for this year had to do with nothing more sensational than the mercury. On April 7th it began running a race with the clock and at the end of forty-eight hours was officially pronounced winner. From eighty-three degrees at eight p. m. on the date mentioned, it fell to thirty-four degrees at the same hour on the eighth, beating the hours by just one-per. Tuesday it was warm enough for hammocks; Wednesday called for fur coats.

These necessarily abbreviated annals of the drolleries of daily news have included just fifty-nine happenings, and to make it an even five dozen New York proposes to club membership an item that surpassed all—namely, the villain in a certain Fourteenth Street melodrama. In Act I. he tied the beautiful heroine to a railroad track just as the Lightning Limited was due. Act II. saw him lure her into a deserted house, bind her hand and foot in an upper chamber and set the place on fire. Act III. brought the buzz saw, with the much-tried damsel strapped beneath it and the machinery started. As if this wasn't quite enough, the indefatigable gentleman, in Act IV., tore the planking out of the Brooklyn Bridge, so that a latest-model touring car, with the above-mentioned lady inside it, of course, plunged through to the raging flood far, far below.

Then, in Act V., the selfsame villain started in to make heated love to the selfsame heroine. She shrank from him! And he asked, "Why do you fear me, dearest Nellie?"

Can 1911 beat that?

## Some Aerial Statistics.

**IT** WAS estimated recently by a French engineer that there are now about five hundred aviators in the world. These men, he said, were all their flights combined, have traveled 125,000 miles.

**G**REAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.

## Club Cocktails

A BOTTLED DELIGHT



The original bottled cocktail. Accept no substitute.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

Sole Props.  
Hartford  
New York  
London

## Bind Your Leslie's



Leslie's Weekly binders for sale at \$1.50 each. Made to hold 52 issues of the magazine. Name of publication is stamped in gilt letters on front of binder.

**Leslie-Judge Company**  
225 5th Avenue, New York



# Why Horses Prefer the Country



The Horses Enjoy This Sort of Thing as Much as the Drivers.



The Bleak Stand of the Horse about Town.



Even the Ice Ponds Give More Footing than Asphalt Pavements.



The Iron Horses Have Pretty Hard Going.



When Every Country Lane Becomes a Great White Way.



This Is an Every day Occurrence on the City Streets.

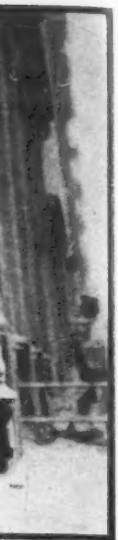


Sleigh Bells Take Up the Song of the Frozen Rivers.



It's a Long Call from the Hot Weather Bonnets to the December Blankets.





Blankets.

## Read This Advertisement and Then Compare the Long-Critchfield Corporation with Any Other Advertising Agency That You Ever Knew

A mere *idea*, however *excellent*—a mere *campaign* of *copy*, however *clever*, are not *sufficient* to produce *results*. The *power* of *publicity* is *wasted* if its energy is not *utilized* in every *possible* quarter where it will effect a *decrease* in *expenses* and an *increase* of *profits*.

A thorough understanding of the national market, both as a whole and in specific sections—an acquaintance with distributors as well as distributing points—a knowledge of the methods of the jobber, his basis of calculations, the extent of his facilities, the type of his salesmen—an appreciation of the problems which confront the maker in his relation to the retailer—a complete grasp of the principles which regulate overhead expenses, fixed charges, divisors, and the hundred other cogs that each play an important part in the smooth running of a perfect business machine, are absolutely as essential as the ability to write convincing copy, to make it attractive to the eye and to place it in the mediums which will influence the greatest number of buyers at the least cost per head.

The Long-Critchfield Corporation is the most *complete* advertising service in the *world*. Its various staffs of writers, space buyers, trade experts, systematizers, auditors, and market advisers include the *greatest number* of eminent *authorities* ever comprehended within any *one* organization.

It numbers among its patrons more *nationally known* advertisers than any other *one* firm in the *world*. The *high character* of its *clients* is the best *possible* evidence of its *stability* and its *facilities*.

If you believe that the Long-Critchfield Corporation may be able to benefit *your* business, write, name the *time* and *place* for an *appointment*, and at least have a *consultation*. If there's a *railroad* leading to your town, a representative will call.

Newspaper, magazine, agricultural, bill-board, street car, poster, and folder services.

### THE LONG-CRITCHFIELD CORPORATION

D. L. Taylor, President

Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago

New York

Detroit



## THE FAR ENDS OF THE EARTH



On the northern frontier of Scandinavia, reindeer sledges are used to transport GOLD MEDAL FLOUR to the interior.

Back mules carry GOLD MEDAL FLOUR across the Brazilian Andes. It is shipped to Panama and the Central American States.

The planters of Cuba use GOLD MEDAL FLOUR. Immense cargoes steam over the Atlantic to South America and across the Pacific to Australia.

40,000 Sacks went to China in a single shipload.

A vast multitude of bread eaters all over the world—the far ends of the earth—appreciate the superior quality of GOLD MEDAL FLOUR, and demand it, even at the cost of inconvenience and tedious transportation.

Buy you can get GOLD MEDAL FLOUR at the grocery stores around the Corner.

# GOLD MEDAL FLOUR



